

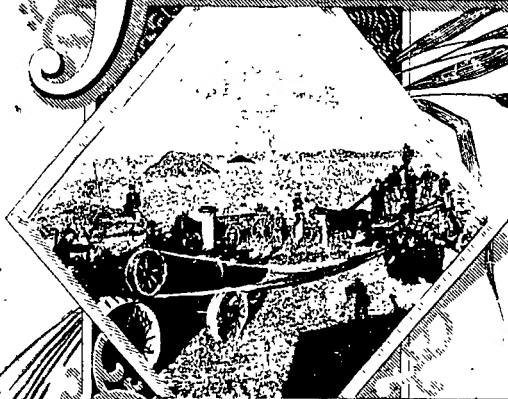
*John Maclean*

MACLEAN

**CANADA'S CENTRE** IS

**MANITOBA!**

THE FAMOUS  
WHEAT GROWING  
AND CATTLE RAISING  
PROVINCE  
OF THE NORTH-WEST.

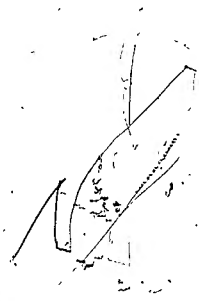


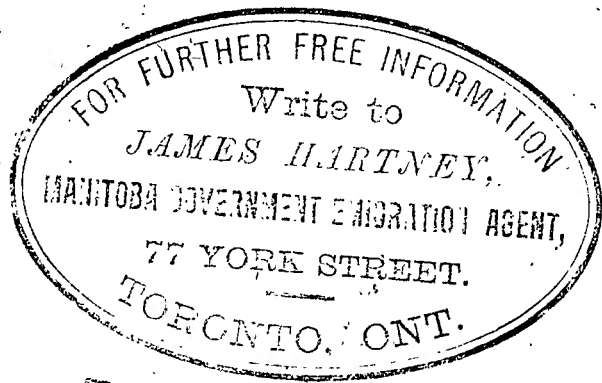
WILLING HANDS FIND  
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# MANITOBA

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# Manitoba.

To the general public of the United States, Northwestern Canada, in which Manitoba is situated, is not so well known as it should be, except to those resident in the States along the northern border; but it can easily be imagined that the fact of its being on the other side of an imaginary boundary line makes no difference in the quality of the soil or the advantages of the climate.

Eastern Canada, with its large cities like Toronto and Montreal, is fairly well-known to American business men, but Canada westward of the great lakes, being later in development, is not so often mentioned, so that it is not so generally known as it should be that the Province of Manitoba, a part of this western country, is particularly suitable for agricultural pursuits, because its large area offers space, and land to spare, for every newcomer.

Manitoba borders on the north the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and there is little difference between the lands on one side of the international boundary line or the other; but Manitoba offers greater advantages in the small cost of acquirement of land, the low rate of taxation, and the moderate prices of all commodities that new settlers need. The mode of living and the style of cultivation is the same on both sides of the boundary, but it will be found on examining the map herewith that in the matter of railway facilities Manitoba enjoys a superior position.

The Province is 282 miles wide from east to west and 264 miles from north to south, and, deducting water spaces, has an area of 73,956 square miles. For purposes of comparison, it is larger than the State of Iowa and rather smaller than Kansas. Settlement can only be said to have commenced in 1880 with the construction of the main line of railway, the Canadian Pacific, which traverses Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; for, though the country was known long ago, it was only the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, who traded with the Indians and half-breeds for furs, and whatever farming was done was on a very small scale, indeed.

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Where the Assiniboine river joins the Red river, and where the handsome city of Winnipeg now stands, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, the district was known up till 1870 as Fort Garry, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and buffalo roamed over the prairies, but with the railway in 1880 all settlements increased rapidly, and soon there were villages in all directions, even to the furthest limits of the Province; but the country is so large that there is room, not only for the present population of 275,000, but for ten times as many without crowding. Branch railways were built in various directions after the main railroad was completed, and competition in transportation was obtained in 1889, when the Northern Pacific railway, an American company, entered the Province.

✓ The area available for farming is calculated to be 25,000,000 acres, of which 2,210,942 acres were under crop in 1900.

Generally speaking, the country is open prairie, with stretches of woodland along the rivers; but there are immense areas where the prairie is dotted with poplar groves, which offer great advantages to those who desire to mix wheat raising with the breeding of stock, and this kind of "mixed farming" is the most profitable.

Manitoba is so large and varied that it is impossible to describe its capabilities in a few sentences, as each locality has its own peculiarities and advantages; and so in order to give as accurate an idea of the country as possible, it has been divided for the purpose of description into five divisions, as follows:—

No. 1.—The first district selected for description is the southwestern corner of Manitoba as far eastward as range 15, which will be a kind of natural boundary formed by the Pembina valley, whilst its northern and northeastern limit will be the Assiniboine river.

No. 2.—This is a continuation of the same country to the northward up to the boundary of the Province, its eastern side being on a line drawn through the centre of Lake Dauphin. This district is eminently one suited for mixed farming and contains large quantities of timber lands in the Riding mountains; and in consequence of the Dauphin railway, just constructed, it is filling up very rapidly.

No. 3.—This district is the whole centre of Manitoba between ranges 14 and 6 from the south to the north through the whole Province, and that part of it south of Lake Manitoba contains splendid wheat lands with large blocks of broken country. As a whole it is well settled, with four lines of railway crossing it. Its northern portion is unorganized.

No. 4.—Comprises the well-known Red River country, the best wheat lands in the world, mostly flat, open prairie.

No. 5.—Eastward of the Red river but of the same excellent quality of land, but it is mostly wooded and demands greater labor to start a farm there.

Each of these five districts, though similar in general characteristics, have peculiarities of their own; and as a rule the advantages and drawbacks are pretty evenly balanced.

They are divided into municipalities, as will be seen by the map, each one complete with organization and officials, possessing numerous post offices and small towns, and each railway well supplied with large wheat elevators at every station; schools are convenient, good roads and bridges facilitate movement, and every facility for business exists, quite equal to those of older settled communities. In consequence of the constantly increasing railway accommodation there are hardly any differences between prices at country stores or in the cities.

Manitoba, like Dakota and Minnesota, has a cold winter; but it is always said by people from East and South that they would rather have the constant dry, hard, cold winter of the west than the changeable frosts and thaws that they have at home. When winter sets in in Manitoba during November no thaws are to be expected of any account until at least the end of February, and the storms of March pass rapidly into the most enjoyable warm spring-like weather. Experience has proved that it is not wise to start sowing the moment the snow has vanished, but to wait until the increasing greenness at the roots of the grass gives the signal for spring work to commence.

During the winter the cold is undoubtedly severe, but to those who are well clothed it does not appear to be unhealthy; and unless the weather is stormy all outdoor occupations are carried on without particular difficulties.

The rainfall is fairly constant, about 15½ inches a year; and as a large part of it falls during June and July it is in every respect satisfactory.

In a country so large as Manitoba there are, of course, many modifications of the climate both in winter and in summer, for where the land is wooded, as is largely the case east of the Red river (No. 5) or north of the Assiniboine river (No. 2), the sharp winds not being so much felt, the temperature appears much milder, and the influ-

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ence of trees in attracting rainfall in summer is often commented upon.

Of late years the tendency of new settlers has been towards mixed farming, and the wooded lands have been in fair demand; for there is no doubt whatever that a judicious admixture of wheat raising and stock farming is the best course to be pursued.

The quality of the "Number 1 Hard" wheat raised in the Red river valley, and indeed in all Manitoba, is renowned everywhere, and it is greatly in demand to mix with softer wheats to bring them to a higher standard. The average yield is about 20 bushels to the acre in ordinary years.

It must not be imagined that wheat, oats and barley alone are cultivated; a considerable area, more than 26,000 acres, grows flax, of which the average yield is 12 bushels per acre; and of roots, potatoes, rye and peas about 27,500 acres are usually grown.

The reader will not here be wearied with tables of figures—the point aimed at is to give a general idea of the capabilities of the country, and whenever necessary the assertions can be proved by reference to the statistics on other pages. The plan followed of dividing the Province into five districts enables the reader to follow the descriptions easily, and if the map is used at the same time, it will be a simple matter to obtain a fairly good idea of the lucrative openings the country offers.

### EARLY SETTLEMENT WAS DIFFICULT.

Twenty, or even ten, years ago the work of settling on a prairie farm was far more arduous than it is now. To-day, as will be seen by the map, railways penetrate the country in every direction, so that, unless the newcomer goes far ahead of settlement, he will at the worst have a railway within twelve miles of him, and can perhaps get land within a mile of a station. At nearly every station there are elevators, of which the average size is about 30,000 bushels, though there are a few of smaller size, and as a rule every product of the farm is saleable at the local business centres, which are villages consisting of a few stores with well-selected stocks of goods, one or two blacksmith shops, and a couple of hundred of a population.

Large milling companies, the Ogilvie Company and that of the Lake of the Woods, compete for trade, and their flour is sold all over the world; and every place of importance has its local mill, which also serves to increase and regulate the demand.

## RAILWAYS.

The railways are the Canadian Pacific Company and its competitor for local trade, the Northern Pacific Railway, an American enterprise, beside which there are the Manitoba & North-Western and the Great North-West Central, which have been absorbed into the Canadian Pacific railway system. A new and powerful company, the Canadian Northern, is penetrating the northern country and at the same time making an outlet to Lake Superior on the east, so as to gain the fullest competition in the markets of the world.

Freight rates are, by comparison with those in the United States, fairly reasonable; but a continued effort is made for their gradual reduction, and as traffic increases it will doubtless be achieved.

## CREAMERIES AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

All over the Province are creameries and cheese factories, which, by the liberal assistance of the Provincial Government, are enabled in the majority of cases to tide over the hard first years of their existence until their profitable working has become assured; and in the markets of British Columbia exists a demand for far more than they are able to supply. Teachers in dairying are sent around to instruct in the best methods, and lecturers attend the agricultural societies, which are liberally helped by government grants and with funds for their prize shows in order to encourage the production of the best exhibits. At both the Winnipeg and Brandon fairs cattle are to be seen equal to the best shown anywhere; and even in the smaller local shows, which are exceedingly numerous, there are displays of grain, of animals, and of dairy products which are astonishing by their excellence. At these agricultural fairs the horse breeding industry is, of course, not neglected, and the races which close the exhibitions display collections of horses which would be creditable to any country.

## SCHOOLS.

Education is highly advanced and few localities are so isolated but that they have their schools, all generally so placed that no pupil has farther than three miles to go in order to attend; and the ability of the teachers is carefully guaranteed by a rigid system of tuition and examination before appointment. In the principal towns there are Collegiate Institutes and Colleges of the highest class, either entirely free or with fees fixed within the reach of all, and there is now

a law introduced to make school attendance compulsory for all children up to the age of twelve.

### BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

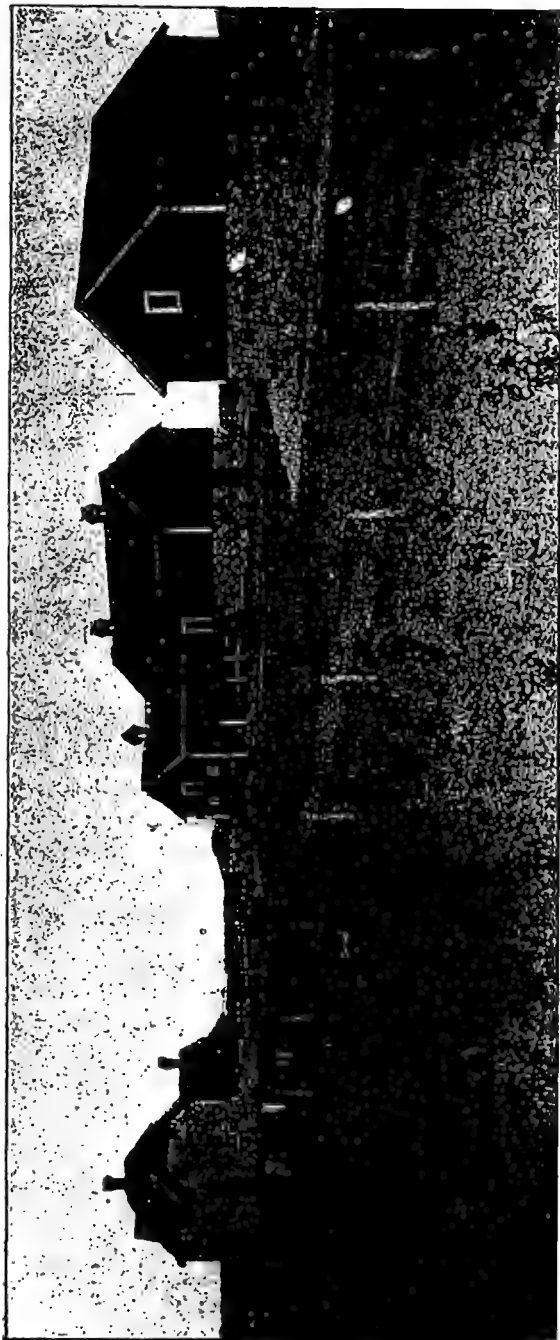
There are well-equipped hospitals at the large towns, asylums for the insane, a school for the deaf and dumb, and an institute for the care of incurables; well-built and spacious buildings carefully supervised by government inspectors.

### HOW TO GET LAND.

Homesteading is, of course, the cheapest way in which to obtain land, but it generally happens that it pays the settler better to purchase land in the midst of settlement, rather than to go farther away from the markets, churches and schools, where free land can be obtained for the homesteading fee only. The Provincial Government possesses large areas of land, which are being offered at \$3 and upward per acre, close to railways and towns; and similar land, improved, is now selling at \$10.00 to \$12.00 per acre. In all parts of the Province there are opportunities of securing cheap land, and the reader is recommended to select a locality of which he has some knowledge from the reports of friends or newspapers, and then to learn the name of the municipality, and the following pages will give him the amplest and most reliable information. A letter sent to the reeve or municipal clerk will be replied to, and particulars about vacant lands or improved farms and every other matter that can be of use to the intending settler will be readily furnished, together with every other information that may be necessary.

Here, then, is the place for any honest, industrious man to build a home, and raise himself to comfort and competence, perhaps to affluence, by his own efforts on his own land, which can be easily acquired. Peace and order reign everywhere, taxation is light, and without any doubt a brilliant future is in store for Manitoba, whose endless wheat fields constitute the hope and pride of Western Canada. Come and join us.





A Farm in the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

MACLEA



# No. 1 District.

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The southwest corner of Manitoba up to range 14, thence northward through Pelican Lake to the Assiniboine River along range 16, thence following the river to the northward up to township 15. It comprises the following municipalities: Arthur, Winchester, Brenda, Morton, Turtle Mountain, Riverside, Whitewater, Cameron, Pipestone, Sifton, Glenwood, Oakland, Cornwallis, Whitehead, Wallace and Archie; in all 16 municipalities.

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## Municipality of Arthur.

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Settlement was commenced in 1881, incorporated into a municipality in 1884, with Mr. A. M. Livingstone, of Melita, as its first Reeve, and in 1890 it was enlarged by the addition of the Municipality of Inchiquin. It comprises 24 townships, viz.: Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of ranges 26, 27, 28, 29 west, and the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses it through the centre from east to west.

There are about 1,000 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,500; and the total assessed value is \$1,400,000. Of schools there are 29 for the 24 townships, the taxation is 23½ mills on the dollar, and the bonded debt is \$4,300.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 600 quarter sections still open for settlement and about a hundred more or less improved ones for sale or rent, the value ranging between \$2.50 and \$20 an acre.

In the north the soil is light, but in the south and centre it is of a heavy black loam, but the extreme western range of townships are rather gravelly.

Water is found at about 15 to 30 feet deep and of good quality, but there are some bored wells from 40 to 150 feet deep, which, though they give an unlimited amount of water, yet it is slightly saline, but is much liked for watering stock.

There are 3,054 cattle, 2,534 horses, 1,100 pigs, and 1,500 sheep in the municipality.

The average yield of wheat has been from 7 to 25 bushels per acre, according to locality, for ranges 26, 27 and 28 is good wheat land, but range 29 and part of 28 is inferior, being of too light a quality.

There is little wood, except along the river Souris, where small poplar groves exist, and there is also a small amount of scrub land along the rivers and creeks suitable for mixed farming.

#### MARKETS.

There are good markets at places along the railway, and at Melita, which is the principal town. This place, situated at the railway crossing over the river Souris, has a population of 600, with a large school house, which cost \$8,000; four well-built churches, two good hotels; two newspapers, and a chartered bank, and contains several good buildings and large mercantile stores. Its flour mill is of 200 barrels capacity, and there are four grain elevators of an average of 30,000 bushels each.

Elva, another little town on the railway, has about 200 population, with four elevators of an average of 30,000 bushels each, a large public school and a church. It is a very thriving and busy place.

Pearson, another town on the railway, has about 300 population, has four elevators of an average of 30,000 bushels each, two public schools, three churches, and two hotels. It is an important centre of local business and is steadily growing.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are several examples among the farmers of great advancement, and it would be well for enquirers to write them. The most prominent are Mr. I. Modeland and Mr. E. Stirling, who both started in 1882 without capital and are now owners of good farms, with \$20,000 each. Mr. R. Storey and Mr. A. Park, who first worked as laborers when the railway was built and earned enough to bring out their families, now each own farming property worth \$10,000, and there are hundreds of others who also have prospered exceedingly.

The member for the provincial parliament, Mr. A. E. Thompson, M. P. P., is also a pioneer of this locality, and is now a wealthy farmer, and a letter addressed to any of these gentlemen or the Reeve, or clerk, asking for information will receive every attention.

The present Reeve is Mr. I. W. Henderson, of Lyleton post office, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. W. F. Thomas, of Melita.

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## Municipalities of Brenda and Winchester.

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These municipalities up to 1900 were the two halves of the Municipality of Winchester, comprising 16 townships, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of which the western ranges 24 and 25 are now called Brenda, and the eastern ranges, Nos. 22 and 23, retain the former name of Winchester. It was divided to facilitate administration, and the following statistics were compiled before the separation.

A railroad traverses its centre and trends to the northwest, and where its direction changes at Deloraine a spur line of about 16 miles long serves the southern townships. Settlement commenced in 1880, with Mr. A. Cates, of Nipinka, as the first Reeve.

There are about 907 farmers, with a total population of 3,071, and the assessed value is \$1,110,728. There are 30 schools, or nearly two to a township, and the taxation is 19 mills on the dollar, with a statute labor tax of \$2.50 on each quarter section.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 125 quarter sections still unoccupied, and about 15 for sale or rent, the values varying between \$3 and \$20 an acre. Townships 1 and 2, in ranges 22 and 23 are reserved as timber lands, by the government.

In Brenda municipality there is a little timber land on the edge of Turtle Mountain, in township 1, range 23, the remainder is all prairie. Good coal is found in township 1, in both ranges 23 and 24, and is extensively used, being sold to farmers at \$1 a load.

The soil is a black loam with clay subsoil, and gives excellent crops, and the country is rapidly filling now that the branch railway has been built.

Water is abundant everywhere at an average depth of 20 feet, and is of good quality, with numerous running streams, open all winter, from Turtle mountain; thus the southern townships offer great facilities for stock raising.

A good market exists for dairy products in the rapidly-growing towns along the railway. There have been no statistics taken as to the number of animals since the partition of the municipality in 1900, but the last figures for Winchester and Brenda together were 3,069 cattle, 3,593 horses, 1,310 pigs, and 187 sheep.

The southwestern portion of this district suffered greatly from want of railway facilities until 1900, when the branch line was built, and cultivation now is rapidly extending.

In Winchester municipality the only timber lands are in townships 1 and 2, ranges 22 and 23, and are reserved by the government. There is a little broken land along the mountain, with scrub, very suitable for stock farming; and also some broken land around White-water Lake, the water of which is of excellent quality. The remaining part of the municipality is prairie and grows excellent wheat crops, the soil being a black loam, with clay subsoil.

The average yield of wheat varies from 10 to 30 bushels, varying as to locality, for the southern townships have lighter soil than the others, but, on the other hand, they have advantages in pasture and in water which the northern ones have not.

#### MARKETS—BRENDA MUNICIPALITY.

In the western half, the Municipality of Brenda, there is the village of Medora on the railway, with a population of about 30, a school house and an elevator with a capacity of 30,000 bushels.

Further northwest, on the extreme edge of the municipality, is the railway junction of Napinka, a growing village with a population of 175; a school, two churches and two elevators of 30,000 bushels each.

On the branch line southwest is the new village of Goodlands, with an elevator of 30,000 bushels, and at the end of the track the new village of Waskada, with a similar elevator. Both of these places are rapidly increasing.

#### MARKETS—WINCHESTER MUNICIPALITY.

The only town in the municipality since the division is Deloraine, with a population of 700, which was built in 1886, and was for six years the end of the railroad track. In the fall it formerly suffered from lack of water and an artesian well was bored 1,900 feet deep, which gives a good supply of water.

It is an exceedingly busy town, with five elevators of 30,000 bushels each, a flour mill with a capacity of 50 barrels a day, a splendid stone school house which cost \$10,000 and employs five teachers, four churches and two hotels. A large number of fine buildings are in the town and immediate locality, and there are numerous excellent stores, as it is the centre of local trade.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are numerous examples of the success that attends thrift and industry. Mr. G. Leadingham and Mr. D. Stewart being among the number who began with little means and are now wealthy farmers.

Several men who settled here in 1880 with very little capital are now worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Mr. John Renton, who possesses a valuable farm with excellent stone buildings, Mr. J. Kirkwood and Mr. G. Perry are illustrations of the success that is possible of attainment in this locality.

The present Reeve is Mr. W. E. Cowan, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. D. L. Livingstone, both residents of Deloraine, who will doubtless reply to any enquiries.

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## Municipality of Morton.

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This municipality comprises twelve townships, being Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in ranges 19, 20 and 21.

Turtle mountain, with much broken land, occupies the three southern townships, which are heavily timbered with oak, elm and cottonwood, and are held as a government timber reserve. White-water Lake encroaches on the western border and is fairly large, being nearly eight miles long and four broad, half of which lies within this municipality. The railway traverses the centre of the district from east to west.

Settlement began about 1880, but there were numerous squatters as early as 1878-9. The municipality was first formed in 1890, with Mr. W. Miller, of Boissevain, as its first Reeve.

There are about 700 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,720, and the assessed value is \$625,840, but this does not include

the assessment of the town of Boissevain, which has its own corporation and an assessment of \$152,504. There are 20 schools, which is nearly two to a township. The taxation is  $27\frac{1}{2}$  mills on the dollar, with a statute labor tax of \$1.25 per quarter section, and there is no bonded debt.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 175 quarter sections still open for settlement and about 200 for sale or rent, some of them improved, the prices ranging from \$3 to \$15 an acre.

With the exception of the three southern townships, which are heavily timbered, the whole of the municipality is prairie and of excellent quality, with very little broken land, but with bluffs of poplar and oak in places, especially around Whitewater Lake.

There is a large quantity of game because of the extensive amount of cover, but the laws limiting the shooting seasons are rigidly enforced.

Water is found everywhere at depths averaging about 30 feet, and there are numerous small streams issuing from the higher lands of the mountain, some of which do not freeze up in winter; altogether an excellent locality for the rearing of cattle.

The soil is black loam with a clay subsoil, not liable to drifting, and is highly productive.

There are in this municipality 3,011 cattle, 2,375 horses, 1,231 pigs and 161 sheep.

The average yield of wheat per acre has been 15 to 45 bushels, according to locality and care bestowed on cultivation; other grains thrive well and give large returns.

#### MARKETS.

The principal town in this municipality is Boissevain (incorporated in 1899), which was for a considerable time the end of the railway track. It has its own council of four members and a Mayor, a population of about 1,000, and possesses excellent buildings, nearly all of brick or stone.

There are two public schools, costing each about \$10,000, one of them of great architectural pretensions, employing five teachers; four handsome churches and a large municipal hall.

There are seven elevators of an average of 35,000 bushels capacity; a large flour mill of a capacity of 200 barrels a day; four

hotels, two newspapers, and numerous excellent business stores with large stocks of goods; for this town is a local business centre, and, besides the wheat trade, there is a large amount of cattle exported from here, which is a lucrative trade.

The Mayor is Mr. R. G. Willis, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. R. Morrison, both of Boissevain.

Whitewater is a village on the railway by the edge of the lake, with a population of about a hundred. It has three elevators of about 25,000 bushels capacity each, a public school, with numerous other buildings, and its trade is constantly expanding.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

The successful farmers are very numerous in this district. Among them are Mr. Cranston, Mr. McNeil, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. J. W. Knittel, all of whom, from very small beginnings in 1880, have amassed property averaging \$25,000 a piece.

The present Reeve is Mr. J. G. Washington, of Ninga, and Mr. R. Morrison, of Boissevain, is clerk and treasurer. Any enquiries for information will be gladly answered by these gentlemen.

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## Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

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This is one of the earliest formed municipalities in Manitoba, and consists of townships 1, 2 and 3, in ranges 15, 16, 17 and 18 west; but the northeast angle of township 3, range 15, is in another municipality, being cut off from the rest by Lakes Lorne and Louise and their connecting streams. It comprises 12 townships, and was organized in 1882, with Mr. F. M. Young as Warden, although many settlers came in as early as 1877-8, and it was reorganized in 1890, with Mr. Robert Smith as Reeve.

The railway crosses from east to northwest through the centre of the district, and there are several handsome lakes in it, of which Killarney, about three miles long and half a mile wide, is the largest. Lakes Lorne and Louise are each about a mile in length and width. There are numerous streams also, of which White Mud river is the most important.

There are about 844 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,683, and the assessed value is \$932,010. There are 28 schools, or rather more than two to a township. The taxation is 22 mills on the dollar, with a statute labor tax of \$1.50 per quarter section, and the bonded debt of \$3,200. This latter was incurred to bonus a mill at Killarney.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 300 quarter sections still open for settlement and about 200 for sale or rent, some of them improved, the value ranging between \$3.50 and \$15.00 per acre.

The soil is mostly black loam with clay subsoil, but in the southern townships there is a little broken land in places, mostly light and stony; on the whole, the municipality is good prairie wheat land, admirably adapted for both grain and stock raising.

Water is found everywhere at an average depth of 25 feet and of excellent quality, and there are numerous streams never wholly frozen in winter, which is a great advantage to the farmers.

There is a cheese factory at Killarney, to which will shortly be added a creamery, as it is already contracted for. There are 4,257 head of cattle, 2,723 horses, about 1,000 pigs and 395 sheep in the municipality.

The average yield of wheat varies between 9 and 35 bushels, the difference mainly owing to the care bestowed in cultivation.

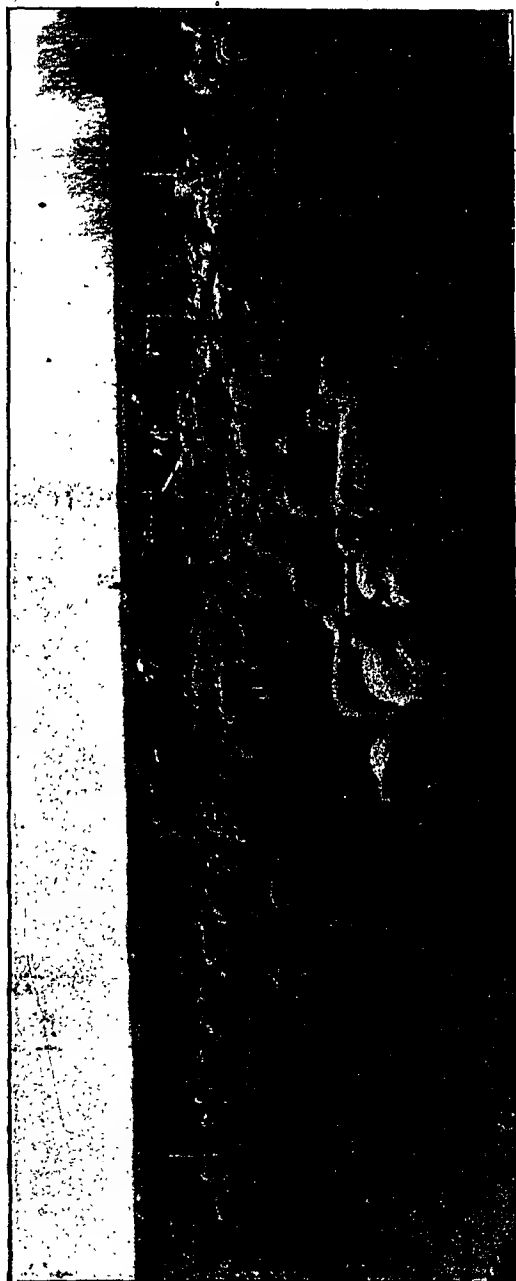
There is little timber. About half of township 1, range 18, is wooded with poplar and oak, and there is a small amount of scrubby land along the ravines and creeks, all useful for grazing purposes.

#### MARKETS.

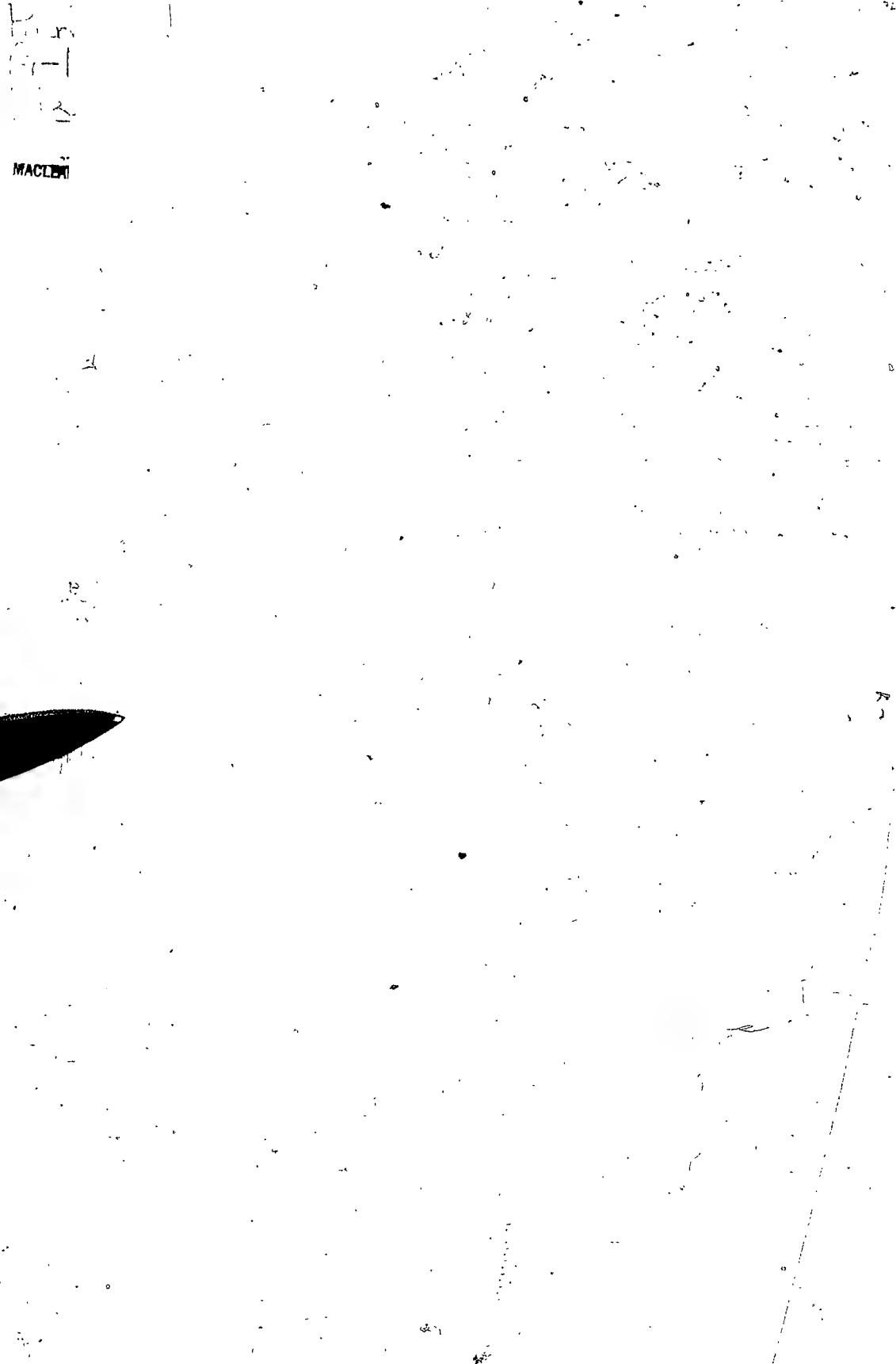
The principal town is Killarney, situated near the lake and on the railway, a well-built place with a very extensive business. The population is about 800, with three churches and a meeting house, many handsome, well-stocked stores, mostly of brick and stone; a large brick school house, which cost \$5,500, four elevators of 30,000 bushels each, and a new large flour mill. It has also a newspaper office and two banks, and is a great centre for the constantly increasing cattle trade.

Holmfild is a village on the railway with about 100 inhabitants. It has a large school house and a public hall, a grain warehouse of





Flock of Sheep in the Municipality of Sifton.



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10,000 bushels, and two elevators of 25,000 and 30,000 bushels, a modern flour mill of 75 barrels a day capacity, a number of well-stocked stores, and is a thriving place.

Ninga, on the western edge of the municipality, is another village on the railway, and has a population of about 200. It has a large public school, two churches, and three elevators, averaging 35,000 bushels each, and a large trade is done with neighboring districts.

There are several smaller places, mostly consisting of a few houses and stores, among which is Wakopa, which was up to 1874 the well-known Indian trading post of LaRiviere.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Prosperous farmers are very numerous in this municipality. Among them are Messrs. R. Cowan, W. Coulter and C. Crawford, besides many others worthy of mention; and nearly all came to this locality with small means, some even worked around among neighbors in order to make a start on their own land. Hon. Finlay M. Young, who was the first Reeve of the municipality, is now wealthy and is a senator for the Dominion of Canada. Instances far too numerous to mention abound here of men who had nothing when they started but their own industry, and who are now prosperous farmers.

The present Reeve of the municipality is Mr. J. W. Smail, and Mr. J. M. Baldwin is clerk and treasurer. Both live in Killarney, and will give all information that may be desired by intending settlers.

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## Municipality of Riverside.

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This municipality is of rather irregular form, owing to part of its eastern boundary being formed by Pelican Lake, a long, narrow sheet of water about ten miles long and in places a mile wide, situated in a very rugged valley.

It comprises nearly 7 townships, Nos. 4, 5 and 6, in ranges 17 and 18 west, and part of township 4, range 16. The Northern Pacific railway traverses its centre from east to west.

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Until the last two years it suffered greatly for want of railroad accommodation, as the trails are generally hilly, owing to there being a considerable amount of rugged country; but since the construction of the railway, towns have sprung up along its course and the condition of the farmers has greatly improved.

There are about 320 resident farmers and a total population of about 1,500. The assessed value is \$543,100. There are 17 schools, nearly three to a township; the taxation is \$12.50 per quarter section for all purposes, and there is no bonded debt.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 172 quarter sections still unoccupied, and about 200 for sale or rent, their values ranging from \$3 to \$25 per acre.

About one-third of the municipality is broken land, hill and dale, especially in township 6 in the Tiger Hill country, and in the east along the lake. The soil is good black loam, with clay subsoil, but the land in the hills is poor and only suitable for grazing purposes.

Water is to be found everywhere and of good quality, but the depth varies greatly, from 10 to 100 feet, according to locality. There are several streams and large ponds, which contain water nearly all summer, sufficient for watering the stock.

A large number of the farmers of the municipality send their produce to Brandon by the railroad, and the Brandon creamery receives a large quantity of cream from this district. The number of cattle is 1,352, horses 1,193, pigs 640, and sheep 71.

The average yield of wheat is about 20 bushels to the acre, but it has been known to go as high as 35, and the municipality has exported 402,000 bushels of wheat in one season.

There is little wood, and that only light poplar mostly along the Tiger Hills and the sides of the lake, but there is a considerable amount of scrubby land along the eastern boundary. This part of the country attained considerable prominence in former days as herding grounds—now it is chiefly devoted to mixed farming. Pelican Lake abounds with fish, and in former times they were sent in winter to all the country round.

#### MARKETS.

A fair amount of trade is done at the town of Ninette, which has extended from being a small country store and post office to a village of about a hundred inhabitants, with a 30,000-bushel elevator. It is situated on the railway and does a large trade with surrounding districts.

Dunrea, a similar village, also on the railway, has three elevators, and also does considerable business.

Margaret, another village with two elevators of 30,000 bushels each, secures the trade of a large district, but to the north of Langvale the Tiger Hill country has little settlement and few inhabitants. These districts are capable of great extension in the sheep ranching business and also for cattle, and offers great opportunities for speculators.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

The early settlers here had an arduous time of it, for they were cut off from all railways by distance and by the hilly nature of the country; but nevertheless there are many who have accumulated considerable wealth by their own exertions. Mr. Edward Lang, of Lang's alley; Mr. Adam Dunlop and Mr. James, of Ninette, were among the first comers, and, in spite of all obstructions, are now prosperous and successful farmers. There are many such, and absolute failure is seldom heard of, and when it occurs is traceable to the fault of the individual.

The present Reeve is Mr. W. Coulthard, of Dunrea, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. J. H. Putnam, of Ninette, both of whom will gladly give information respecting settlers' prospects in their municipality.

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## Municipality of Whitewater.

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This municipality was formed in 1897 out of parts of others, and now contains 6 townships, being townships 5 and 6, in ranges 19, 20 and 21. Its first Reeve was Mr. James Argue, of Elgin, now member of the Provincial Legislature. The Northern Pacific railway traverses its centre from east to west. The first settlement was made in 1878-9 and extended but slowly until the railways were constructed.

There are about 507 resident farmers with a total population of 1,243, and the assessed value is \$129,702. There are 16 schools, being nearly three to each township; the taxation is 19 mills on the dollar and a statute labor tax of \$1.50 per quarter section, making a total tax of about \$8.50 on each quarter section, and there is no bonded debt.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are about 40 quarter sections still vacant and about 50 for sale or rent. Their value is from \$10 to \$25 per acre.

The soil is a black loam not liable to drift, with a clay subsoil, and there is singularly little rough or waste land, except along the banks of the Sonris river. There is no wood and but little scrub, all the country being prairie land and easy to work.

Water is found everywhere and of a good quality at a depth of about 40 feet, and there are a few unimportant ponds and creeks.

The municipal assessment shows the farm stock to be 1,417 cattle, 1,020 horses, 999 pigs, and 66 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is from 15 to 25 bushels to the acre, but instances have been known of 45 bushels; the whole country is good wheat land and cultivation is easy.

## MARKETS.

Minto, a village on the railway, has about a hundred population, two elevators of 25,000 bushels capacity each, a good school house and a public hall.

Fairfax Siding has no village, but only a 25,000-bushel elevator and a few houses.

Elgin, also on the railway, has about 125 inhabitants and three elevators, one of 40,000 and two of 25,000 bushels each; has a good public school house and a church.

All these places are rapidly increasing and are the centre of considerable trade.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Among the old settlers and successful farmers-Messrs. S. Heaslip, J. Johnson, M.P.P., E. Shaw, J. Shepherd, and James Argue, M.P.P., are prominent men. Most of them began with very small means, some even with none at all but their untiring industry, and two are now members of the Legislature and all are prosperous and wealthy.

The present Reeve is Mr. S. A. Heaslip, of Heaslip post office, and Mr. R. Morrison, of Boissevain, is the secretary-treasurer. Any enquiries directed to these gentlemen will receive the fullest attention.

## Municipality of Cameron.

This municipality contains 8 townships, Nos. 5 and 6, in ranges 22, 23, 24 and 25 west, and is traversed by the Souris branch railway from the northeast to the southwest, as well as an extension of the Northern Pacific railway running east and west across its eastern half, joining the Souris railway at the village of Hartney.

Settlers first arrived in 1880-81, but the municipality was only formed to its present area in 1897, and the first Reeve was Mr. J. M. Fee, of Hartney. Before that date it formed part of several other municipalities.

There are about 500 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,186, and the assessed value is \$580,960. There are 17 schools, which is rather more than two to each township; the taxation is 16 mills on the dollar, besides a statute labor tax of \$2 per quarter section, and there is no bonded debt.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 167 quarter sections unoccupied and about 175 for sale or rent, the prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$25 per acre.

About one-eighth of the land is broken and scrubby, but the remainder is excellent prairie wheat land, and all is admirably adapted for mixed farming, as there are numerous creeks and the Souris river flows through the municipality. There are no timber lands.

Water is found nearly everywhere at an average depth of 15 feet, but there are some bored wells as deep as 90 feet, with an unlimited flow.

The soil is a black loam in all that part of the municipality south-east of the Souris river, which is more than half of the total area. Northwest of the river the land is lighter and is liable to drift. Magnificent crops have been raised in this country, and around Hartney there have been exceptional yields.

The average yield of wheat has been from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, but frequently the yield has been very much larger in some localities.

The stock amounts to 2,792 cattle, 2,405 horses, 1,272 pigs and 173 sheep.

## MARKETS.

The principal town is Hartney, on the Souris river and the railway, with a population of 500. It possesses a fine school, which cost \$6,000, and employs four teachers; has four churches, a chartered bank, a newspaper and a roller flour mill of a capacity of 150 barrels a day, besides five elevators of an average capacity of 35,000 bushels. The town possesses excellent stores, two hotels, and is a very busy place.

Lauder, a village of 100 inhabitants, is also on the railway; has a public school and a church and three elevators of the usual size. This is a rapidly growing little place, and its stores do a considerable amount of trade.

Underhill, a station on the Northern Pacific extension, has only a few houses and stores and an elevator of 20,000 bushels capacity.

Argue, a similar station on the same railway, has a few houses and stores and an elevator of 10,000 bushels capacity.

There are some settlements of French-Canadians and Belgians in the northwest corner of the municipality around Grand Clariere, who are mostly engaged in mixed farming and are rapidly progressing.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

The instances of prosperity, following industry, are very numerous in Cameron. In 1882, Mr. A. M. McGaffin lived in a dug-out and had no capital, but by co-operating with his neighbors, the Barber brothers, they are now the most prosperous farmers in the district; have good houses and buildings, and are worth \$20,000 each. Several other similar instances are to be found around here.

The present Reeve is Mr. A. Henry, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. T. B. Woodhull, both of Hartney, who will gladly reply to any enquiries.





## Municipality of Pipestone.

Situated on the western boundary of the Province, the municipality contains 12 townships, being Nos: 7, 8 & 9, in ranges 26, 27, 28, and 29, and the railway traverses the southern range of townships from east to west.

Settlement commenced in 1882, but the district suffered for a long time from want of railway facilities, but since the railway was extended in 1899 it has steadily progressed.

There are about 450 resident farmers and the total population is estimated at 1,600. The assessed value of property is \$675,010. There are 15 schools; the taxation for all purposes is \$8.25 per quarter section and there is no bonded debt.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 705 quarter sections open for settlement, mostly University lands, which are offered for sale at \$3.50 per acre, and also a small amount of improved farms for sale.

The country is rolling prairie, with many ravines, which might be dammed up to serve as water ponds for the summer, and would greatly improve it for stock raising. The southern portion of the municipality is excellent, the northwest portion is not so good, but a strip along the east side is poor land. A small Indian reserve exists here. Timber for buildings or fences is very scarce; there are a few poplar bluffs, but of small importance.

The soil of about three-fourths of the municipality is a black loam, with clay subsoil, and the remainder is light, sandy loam.

Water is generally found not deeper than 25 feet, but in the western parts the supply is not certain; the ravines and gullies could easily be turned into reservoirs for watering stock, as an enormous quantity of water runs away in the spring.

There are 2,329 cattle, 1,550 horses, 597 hogs and 261 sheep in the municipality.

The average yield of wheat is about 15 bushels to the acre, but 20 to 30 bushels is not uncommon.

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MARKETS.

Reston, Pipestone and Sinclair, small towns on the railway, are the market points for the municipality. All have elevators, stores, post office, etc., and are growing in size and importance. A portion of the municipality is tributary to the main line of the C.P.R., which passes close to the northeast angle of the municipality.

INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are many of the early settlers of 1882-3 who have prospered exceedingly, among whom Messrs. Forke, Mr. Jas. Milliken, Simpson Bros. and others will give intending settlers the benefit of their experience. They have worked themselves upwards from very small beginnings to being proprietors of large farms, and some of them have upwards of 500 acres each in cultivation.

The Reeve is Mr. John Joslin, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. A. P. Power, both of Virden, who will gladly give any required information.

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## Municipality of Sifton.

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This municipality consists of 9 townships, being Nos. 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 23, 24 and 25 west, and has two lines of railway running through it from east to west, the one through the northern townships and the other through the southern ones. There are numerous lakes, some of them fairly large, which supply excellent water for stock and are the haunts of innumerable ducks and geese, and Oak Lake is becoming a well-frequented summer resort for holiday-makers.

Settlement commenced in 1882-3, but until the last few years the southern townships suffered for want of railway facilities; but since the line has been extended that difficulty has been removed.

There are about 480 resident farmers, with a total population of about 2,100, and the assessed value is \$600,000. There are 12 schools, the taxation is about \$7.25 for all purposes per quarter section, and there is no bonded debt.



Collection of Vegetables at Brandon Fair.

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MACLEA



## DESCRIPTION.

There are about 375 quarter sections unoccupied, and the average price of land is \$3.50 per acre.

The country is rolling prairie, not what might be called a wheat-growing district, but eminently suitable for stock raising or mixed farming, as the pasturage is generally plentiful. There is very little timber: bluffs of small poplar abound, but the supply for fencing or for fuel is insufficient.

Water is very abundant at an average depth of 15 feet, and is of good quality. Oak Lake, nearly in the centre of the municipality, is seven miles long by four miles wide. Plum Lake and Lizard Lake are also large, and there are numerous smaller lakes in the southern townships.

The soil is a sandy loam, with occasional patches of black clay loam.

The average yield of wheat is about \$15 bushels per acre. The area in this crop in 1900 was 28,000 acres.

There is a creamery at Oak Lake and a cheese factory at Findlay, and both are doing a profitable business. The stock amounts to 2,547 cattle, 1,178 horses, 710 pigs and 14 sheep.

## MARKETS.

Oak Lake is a town on the main line of the C. P. R., with about 500 inhabitants, and most of the trade of the district is done there. There are four elevators of 25,000 bushels average capacity, a modern roller flour mill of 250 barrels capacity a day.

Griswold and Routledge, also on the main line, are of lesser importance, but afford a market where the farmer may sell his produce and purchase all he requires. They have churches, schools, stores and elevators, all excellent.

Findlay and Deleau are on the Pipestone branch of the C. P. R., and, like the foregoing, are market points for the surrounding country.

There are some settlements of French-Canadians and Belgians in the southern townships, who are progressing satisfactorily in mixed farming.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are several farmers here who have prospered exceedingly from very small beginnings, among whom Mr. J. G. Hutch, Mr.

Donald McFarlane and John Duncan are conspicuous. They are owners of herds of excellent cattle, and each cultivates a half section of land.

The Reeve is Mr. A. D. Chisholm, of Griswold, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. W. J. Helliwell, of Oak Lake, and any information required will be gladly furnished by them.

## Municipality of Glenwood.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being Nos. 7 and 8, in ranges 20, 21 and 22 west, and was formed in 1883, with Mr. W. H. Sowden, of Souris, as its first Reeve. The Souris river flows through the southern portions, and about the centre of the municipality a considerable stream called Plum Creek joins the river at the town of Souris, so that old settlers used to call the place Plum Creek settlement. The situation is very beautiful, with deep valleys and bold scenery.

Settlement commenced about 1880-1, but for many years the farmers had no railway accommodation until the Souris branch from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway was built, and in 1890 another railway was built eastwards, which traverses the eastern townships. Since that time the progress has been rapid.

There are about 416 resident farmers, with a population of 1,774. The assessed value of property is 688,725, and there is no bonded debt. There are 10 schools, which is nearly two to a township. The taxation is 17½ mills on the dollar, and there is a statute labor tax of \$2 per quarter section.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 50 quarter sections unoccupied and about 50 for sale or rent, the value of land varies between \$2.50 and \$25 per acre.

With the exception of the northwestern township, which is sandy, the remainder of the municipality is good rolling prairie, with a black loam soil and clay subsoil. There is no timber and very little broken land, except along the river and creeks, and it may be called an excellent wheat raising country.

Water is found at depths from 12 to 40 feet and of good quality, and there are several bored wells of about 150 feet deep that are inexhaustible.

There is a creamery at Souris; the stock is 1,894 cattle, 1,690 horses, 963 pigs and 425 sheep.

The average yield of wheat varies from 20 to 30 bushels, but there are cases of far greater yields, for this district has a great reputation for wheat growing.

#### MARKETS.

Souris (formerly called Plum Creek settlement) is situated on the river Souris and the railroad; is an exceedingly busy town of about 800 inhabitants, and is beautifully situated, fronting a bold wooded valley. It is the junction with the Glenboro railway to the east, has numerous well-stocked stores, and many handsome private residences. There is a fine large public school, with seven teachers, four churches, a wood-working factory, a foundry, two chartered banks and a newspaper office. The flour mill is one of the finest in the Province (excepting those at Winnipeg) and has a capacity of 500 barrels a day, and there are 6 elevators of an average capacity each of 30,000 bushels.

Menteith is a small town on the railway and is the junction with the Pipestone railway to the west. There are only a few houses and stores, and one elevator of 25,000 bushels.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. J. Butler, in 1881, lived in a sod shanty and had little means, but is now the owner of an 800-acre farm, with the best buildings in the countryside, and is worth \$30,000. M. Wenman, Mr. Follis and many others are similar examples of prosperity, and there is no place where there are more prosperous farmers to be found than in this municipality.

The present Reeve is Mr. A. J. Hughes, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. J. W. Breakey, both of Souris, who will be pleased to give any required information to intending settlers.



## Municipality of Oakland.

This municipality comprises 6 townships, being 7 and 8, in ranges 17, 18 and 19 west. The river Souris flows through the southeastern corner of it, and a range of low hills with some little broken country is in the centre. The Glenboro railway traverses the district from east to west along the centre, and is crossed by the Northern Pacific railway in the eastern half.

Settlement commenced in 1880-1, when the locality was known as the "Elliott settlement," but until 1889 there was no railway nearer than the Canadian Pacific main line; but after that period the condition of things greatly improved, and it is now a wealthy municipality.

There are 402 resident farmers, with a total population of about 2,500, and the assessed value of property is \$1,057,850. There are 17 schools, or nearly three to a township; the taxation is about \$20 for all purposes per quarter section, and there is no bonded debt.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 21 unoccupied quarter sections, and about as many for sale or rent, and the prices for land vary between \$5 and \$25 per acre.

On the northwestern corner there are sandy tracts and hills, but with this exception the whole municipality is rolling prairie, with a range of low wooded hills in township 8, range 18, along the foot of which the Little Souris gives abundant water all through the summer and fall.

There is no timber left, but formerly poplar was fairly plentiful in places and along the Brandon Hills, and fuel and building timber could be got out of the valley of the Souris river.

The soil is strong black loam with clay subsoil, getting lighter towards the northeast corner, which is actually sandy, and the district is renowned for wheat raising.

Water is found everywhere at about 30 feet deep, but many of the wells are alkaline. Several bored wells are to be found 150 feet deep, and the water is good; moreover, there is the Little Souris and another stream called Black creek in the southeastern township, which have excellent water and are useful for watering stock.



The stock consists of 2,371 cattle, 2,049 horses, 2,062 pigs and 181 sheep.

The average yield of wheat varies between 20 and 35 bushels to the acre, but sometimes there have been even larger results.

#### MARKETS.

There are four markets on the Glenboro railway and four on the Northern Pacific railway, as follows: On the C. P. R. are Carroll, Neshitt and Methven, each having excellent stores, elevators, churches, schools and post offices. At Methven the Northern Pacific crosses the C. P. R. and switches connecting the two lines enable a transfer of freight to be made. There is also an elevator at Banting's siding.

On the Northern Pacific railway are:

Rounthwaite, a village of about 200 inhabitants, with numerous stores and houses, two elevators of 35,000 bushels each, a school house and three churches. A very large business is done at this point.

Elliott's Siding — There is a grain warehouse of about 20,000 bushel capacity, besides a few buildings.

Wawanesa is a pretty village of 200 inhabitants, situated picturesquely on the Souris river and was founded in 1889. It is an exceedingly busy place, and is the centre of local trade, with good streets and brick buildings. There are three elevators of the largest size, two excellent public schools, churches and many handsome private residences. There is a brick yard adjacent and an excellent flour mill.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

This municipality contains so many examples of prosperous industry that it is invidious to mention any and not all; but there are too many to be named and space does not permit more than to name the three Elliott Brothers, James, Jabez and Thomas, with Mr. Johnston, Mr. Banting and others, all of Wawanesa, as prosperous farmers.

The present Reeve is Mr. Angus McDonald, of Rounthwaite, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. W. T. Johnston, of Wawanesa, to whom all enquiries for information should be addressed.

## Municipality of Cornwallis.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being townships 9 and 10 in ranges 17, 18 and 19 west, and is traversed obliquely by the Assiniboine river, from the northwest corner to the southeast. The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, with a junction at Chater of the Great Northwest Central railway to the north, runs through the northern townships, and the Northern Pacific railway runs through the centre from north to south to its terminal station in the City of Brandon.

The southern townships contain much broken land, as the Brandon Hills cover a large area. There is a considerable quantity of poplar there, and some parts suitable for farming. Along the valley of the river there are several extensive bluffs of poplar, but of not sufficient importance for fencing or fuel.

Settlement commenced in 1880-1, but there were a few squatters even earlier, and the progress of the municipality has been continuous. There are 420 resident farmers with a population of about 2,100. The assessed value of property is \$559,325, but this does not include the assessment of the City of Brandon, which appears by itself. There are 18 schools, three to each township. The taxation is \$7.50 per quarter section for all purposes, and there is no bonded debt.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 62 quarter sections still untaken, and about as many for sale, valued at from \$2.50 upwards.

This municipality contains much broken land, but it is well-adapted for wheat growing. It is deficient in grazing grounds, except in the Hills and river valley, but there are good hay lands along the southern side of the Hills in private hands.

The soil is black loam, with a clay subsoil. In some parts the land is light, and to the southeast of the City of Brandon it is sandy and not suitable for agriculture.

Water is found everywhere at from 15 to 25 feet deep and is of good quality, besides which there is the Assiniboine river and the small stream called the Little Souris.

The only creamery in the municipality is at Brandon.

The stock consists of 1,798 cattle, 1,506 horses, 1,085 pigs, and 515 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

Brandon City, in township 10, range 19, established in 1881, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and on the Assiniboine river, is a well-built city of about 6,000 inhabitants, with a large and handsome city hall, jail and court house, lunatic asylum, Indian school, Brandon College and the renowned Experimental Farm. Before the branch lines were built the quantity of wheat marketed here was enormous, and there is still trade for ten elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity each. In addition to the Brandon College there are four large public schools and a Collegiate Institute, with an average enrolment of 1,000 pupils. There is a weekly market held of all the produce, and the city is the centre of the western agricultural trade. There is a machine factory, felt factory, a large saw mill and two wood-working factories, a tannery, a brewery, a flour mill, marble works, and branches of nearly every kind of industry. The city is well kept, has excellent waterworks and sewers and is lighted by electricity. The annual show held by the Western Agricultural and Arts Association is attended by upwards of 15,000 persons daily, and is deservedly popular amongst the farmers.

Chater is a small village of about 300 inhabitants situated five miles east of Brandon on the Canadian Pacific railway, and has two elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity each, two churches and a school.

The early settlers of the district mostly settled in the Brandon Hills. Rev. Mr. Roddick and Mr. Hugh McPherson are the oldest settlers, but Mr. G. H. Halse, Mr. D. W. Shaw, Mr. J. Baker and many others came among the first, and their elegant residences and prosperous farms bear witness to the capabilities of the country.

The present Reeve is Mr. G. H. Halse, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. D. W. Shaw, who will be glad to answer all enquiries which may be made of them regarding settlement. Their post office address is Brandon.

## Municipality of Whitehead.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being 9 and 10 in ranges 20, 21 and 22 west. The main line of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the northern half from east to west, with the Souris branch line of the same railway to the south through the eastern half.

Settlement commenced in 1882. There were a few squatters in selected situations a year or so earlier, and the district rapidly filled up, particularly in the eastern half, where the soil is exceptionally good. There are 409 resident farmers, with a total population of about 2,000. The assessed value of property is \$268,484, and the taxation for all purposes per quarter section is \$6.75, with no bonded debt.

### DESCRIPTION.

This municipality is fully taken up and there is practically no open land, but the average price, when farms change hands, is \$5.00 per acre.

The country is flat prairie, exceedingly well adapted for wheat raising but deficient in grazing lands, and may be said to be totally without timber, and consequently coal is mostly used by the farmers as fuel, being preferable to wood.

The soil to the north and east is rich black loam on clay sub-soil, but towards the south it is of a lighter nature. Water is easily procured at an average depth of 20 feet and is of excellent quality.

Owing to the want of grazing lands, the farmers rely mostly on wheat cultivation.

There are 2,000 cattle, 1,718 horses, 905 pigs, and 7 sheep.

### MARKETS.

Alexander is a village situated on the Canadian Pacific railway main line. It is a busy town with four elevators of 100,000 bushels total capacity.

Kemnay, also a village on the main line, has two elevators with a total capacity of 63,000 bushels.

Beresford, a village on the Souris branch, has two elevators with a united capacity of 53,000 bushels.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are numerous instances in this municipality of great success in farming, and by no means confined to the earliest settlers. Among the original homesteaders who have prospered are Mr. John McEvoy, Mr. Isaac Skinner and Mr. P. Leitch, who have first-rate farms with excellent buildings and an average of 300 acres each under cultivation, but similar examples are very common here.

The present Reeve is Mr. A. A. Rowe, of Kemnay, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. John Farnden, of Alexander, who will be pleased to give any information regarding the municipality.

## Municipality of Wallace.

This municipality consists of 12 townships, namely 10, 11, and 12, in ranges 26, 27, 28 and 29, being on the western edge of the Province and having the Assiniboine river for its eastern boundary, and the railway crosses it from northwest to southeast.

Settlement commenced in 1882, and it has steadily progressed, though not as rapidly as others. There are 710 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,900. The assessed value of property is \$790,088. There are 15 schools, and the tax for all purposes is \$10.00 per quarter section.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are 362 vacant quarter sections, besides many others that are more or less improved, and the average price is \$3.50 per acre.

The country is fairly level, with a few parts suitable for grazing, but all adapted for wheat. There is no timber and coal is largely used by the farmers for fuel.

The soil is mostly black loam, with clay subsoil, but in the eastern half the subsoil appears to be sandy, but the crops grown here have usually been of excellent quality.

Water is to be found everywhere at a depth of from 10 to 30 feet, and is of excellent quality.

The assessment shows the number of farm stock as follows: 1,858 cattle, 790 horses, 700 pigs and 600 sheep.

# MARKETS.

Virden is a thriving town on the railway, with 1,100 population. It has five elevators of the largest size, also a good public school, and there are numerous handsome stores, three churches, three hotels and a newspaper.

Hargrave, also a town on the railway, has 150 inhabitants, two elevators of 35,000 bushels each, a large school, a church and a good hotel.

Elkhorn, also on the railway, has 600 inhabitants, four elevators, three churches, two hotels and a large school. The town attracts a large amount of traffic. The Indian school is situated there, and it has a newspaper.

The northeast corner of the municipality has an additional market at Fleming, also on the railway, but as it is not situated in this municipality it is not mentioned here.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Very many settlers have prospered exceedingly, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Scallion Bros., Isaac Bennett, James Elder, Robert Turnbull and George Allison, but all have succeeded and proved that agriculture, backed by industry, is the source of wealth.

The present Reeve is Mr. John Joslin, and the secretary-treasurer Mr. A. G. McDougall, both of Virden, who will gladly furnish any information respecting the capabilities of the country.

## Municipality of Archie.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 28 and 29 west, and is on the western edge of the Province, with the Assiniboine river skirting its eastern boundary.

Settlement commenced in 1882, but, being off the main line, did not proceed so rapidly as in other places. There are 183 resident farmers and the total population is about 900. The assessed value of property of \$158,760. There are six schools and the taxation for all purposes is \$10.00 per quarter section; there is no public debt.

## DESCRIPTION

There are 500 quarter sections open for settlement or sale, and the price is generally \$3.50 per acre. The country is rolling with many hollows, which hold water during the summer, and is, therefore, very suitable for mixed farming, particularly as there are abundant hay meadows. In the northern portion is much bush, affording abundant fuel and fencing material for the settlers, and there are altogether about 80,000 acres of open prairie suitable for wheat growing.

The soil is black loam with clay subsoil, but in the eastern half it is of lighter quality, and some parts are sandy. Water is abundant and of excellent quality, and is found at depths varying from 5 to 25 feet.

The stock in the municipality is 1,500 cattle, 750 horses, 500 pigs and 525 sheep.

This municipality suffers from want of railway accommodation, which will soon be remedied by further construction.

## MARKETS.

There are no towns in this municipality, it being off the railway, and the produce is generally taken to Fleming, which is in another municipality, but a railway is projected, to be built in the near future.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Messrs. H. Chipperfield, Thomas Thompson and Charles Poole are some of the "old timers," and have greatly prospered, having had but small means when they commenced and being now wealthy men, but there are numerous others.

The Reeve is Mr. Charles Poole, of Fleming, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. Henry Chipperfield, of DeClare, to whom enquiries for information should be addressed.



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Inspecting Live Stock at an Agricultural Show in Brandon.

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## No. 2 District.

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The second division of Manitoba comprises that part of the Province north of the Assiniboine river and westward from range 17 west, a country of more varied character than that to the south, with considerable timber and many small lakes, and is eminently suitable for mixed farming.

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### Municipality of Elton.

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This municipality consists of 6 townships, beings Nos. 11 and 12, in ranges 17, 18 and 19 west. The Canadian Pacific railway runs along its southern edge and a branch line to the north traverses about the centre.

Settlers arrived as early as 1879, but from 1881 they came in constantly increasing numbers, and now there is little land left unused.

There are 506 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,725. The assessed value of property is \$798,630, and there is no debt. There are 21 schools, nearly four to a township, and the taxes for all purposes are \$13.00 per quarter section.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 10 quarter sections still vacant, but land is frequently changing hands at the average price per acre of \$7.00.

The country is nearly all open prairie, slightly rolling, except in the northern townships, where some poplar bluffs are to be found, but there is no timber nor fence material of any importance.

The soil is a dark, rich loam on clay subsoil and is very productive, and water of excellent quality can be found anywhere at an average depth of 20 feet.

The stock is: 2,429 cattle, 2,187 horses, 1,707 pigs, but no sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 22 bushels to the acre, and the average quantity per annum is 675,000 bushels of wheat and 225,000 bushels of oats and barley. This district has an excellent reputation for productiveness.

#### DESCRIPTION.

Douglas is a town on the railway which attracts the business of a large district. It has three elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity, and a good school and a church, besides hotels, stores, blacksmith shops, etc.

Forrest, also on the railway, in the centre of a splendid district, has two elevators of 35,000 bushels each, a church and a school, etc.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are very numerous examples of successful farmers in this municipality, among whom are Messrs. James Budd, Moses Abey and John Mansfield, and Mr. T. E. Greenwood, M.P.P. Their beginnings were small, but they are now wealthy men with 300 to 400 acres each under cultivation.

The Reeve is Mr. T. J. Pentland, of Aikenside,, and Mr. E. A. Evans, of Forrest, is clerk and treasurer, who will be pleased to give enquirers every information about their municipality.

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## Municipality of Daly.

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This municipality consists of 6 townships, namely, 11 and 12, in ranges 20, 21 and 22 west. The Assiniboine river skirts its southern border, but it has no railway at present, though in a short time one is to be commenced, which will increase the value of property greatly.

Settlement commenced in 1881 and rapidly increased, but the river cuts off communication to the south, and most of the business went to Brandon or Oak River in other municipalities.

There are 312 resident farmers, with a total population of about 1,000. The assessed value of property is \$617,117, and there is no debt. There are 14 schools, and the tax for all purposes is \$14.00 per quarter section.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are 104 quarter sections unoccupied and the price is about \$4.00 per acre.

This district is nearly all open prairie, but three rivers—the Assiniboine, Little Saskatchewan and Oak River—cause a large amount of broken land; which, however, is admirably suited for mixed farming. There is little open prairie left unsettled and but little wooded land.

The soil is sandy loam and grows heavy crops.

Water is found everywhere at about 20 feet and of good quality.

The stock is 2,200 cattle, 1,576 horses, 1,000 pigs and 500 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is about 15 bushels per acre.

## MARKETS.

There being no railway as yet in this municipality, there are no towns, only small villages with post offices and stores. All the produce goes either southeast to Brandon or northeast to Oak River, places which do not belong to this municipality.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are numerous successful farmers in this district, and Messrs. Hugh Lockhart, of Rapid City, and Joseph Balay, of Norris, are prominent examples.

The Reeve is Mr. W. T. Sargeant, of Pendennis, and Mr. J. A. Dyer, of Norris, is clerk and treasurer, and any information desired will be gladly supplied by them.

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## Municipality of Woodworth.

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This municipality consists of 9 townships, being 10, 11 and 12, in ranges 23, 24 and 25 west. The Assiniboine river cuts them off from the railroad on the south and along the western boundary, but in the near future a railway will traverse this district and a great rise in values will be the result.

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Settlement began in 1880-1, and there are now 630 resident farmers and a total population of 1,745. The assessed value of property is \$844.825, and there is no debt. There are 19 schools, and the tax per quarter section for all purposes is \$9.30.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 14 quarter sections still unoccupied, mostly railway lands, and the average price when land is sold is \$5.00 per acre.

This municipality is noted for its park-like appearance and its productiveness. The country has many bluffs of timber, mostly poplar, which give admirable shelter to stock, and the pasture is excellent.

The soil is a dark loam on clay subsoil and is very productive. Water is found everywhere, of good quality, at a shallow depth.

There is no creamery or cheese factory, but an enormous amount of butter is produced by the farmers.

The stock is 4,926 cattle, 3,600 horses, 2,800 pigs and 175 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 22 bushels to the acre, though much larger yields are common.

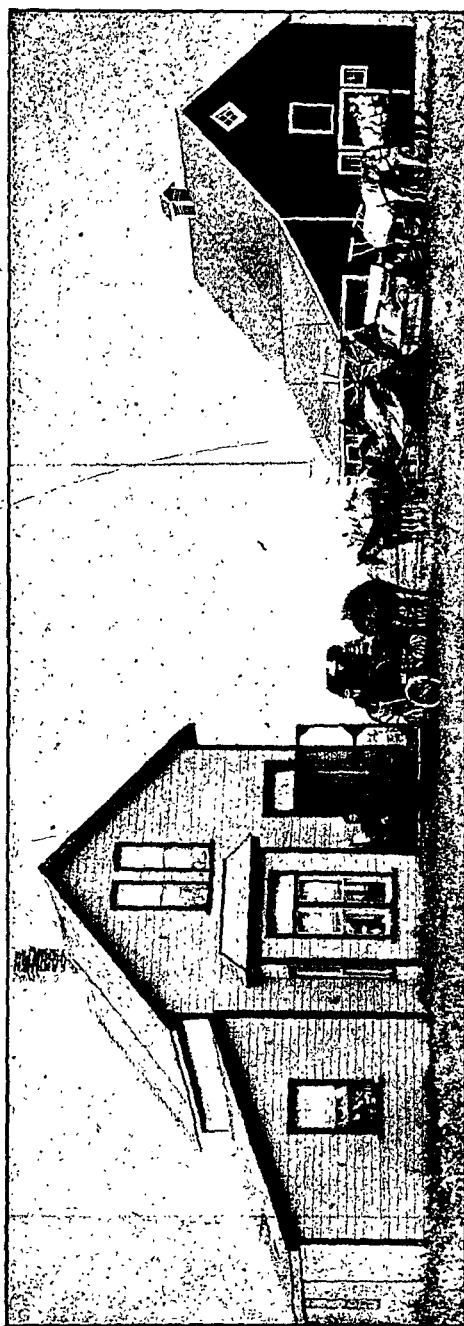
#### MARKETS.

There being no railway there are no towns, and consequently all produce has had to be teamed northward to the Great Northwest Central railway, which was a great drawback, but the district will soon have a railway of its own.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

This municipality has a reputation for the wealth of its farmers, and it is difficult to make individual selections, but Messrs. G. Clendenning, James Ferguson, Henry Inglish and many others, equally as successful, are proofs of what industry can achieve. Some of the farm buildings are very handsome and are models of comfort and convenience.

The Reeve is Mr. A. W. Kent, of Ralphton, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. W. V. Stevenson, of Hillview, who will be pleased to supply all information that may be required.



Farm Comforts in Manitoba.

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## Municipality of Miniota.

This municipality consists of 9 townships, being 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 25, 26 and 27 west, and the Assiniboine river runs from nearly the centre of the southern boundary to the northwest corner, where there is a small Indian reserve. The Great Northwest Central railway traverses the lower townships from east to west, and will be extended this year, which will greatly improve the capabilities of the country.

Settlement commenced in 1882-3, and now there are 370 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,250. The assessed value of property is \$551,200. There are 12 schools, and taxation for all purposes is \$11.00 per quarter section.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 330 quarter sections unoccupied at present, mostly railway land, and the average price in private hands is \$5 per acre.

This municipality is exceedingly well adapted for mixed farming, there being abundant pasture, and though generally level, yet there are hilly places along the river and creeks which offer picturesque building sites. There is still enough wood for fuel in places, but timber is scarce.

The soil is black loam with clay subsoil, and is noted for its productiveness. Water is to be found at slight depths, and there are also numerous creeks for the use of animals.

There is a cheese factory in private hands which is prospering, and there are 3,600 cattle, 1,500 horses, 750 pigs and 300 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 22 bushels to the acre.

### MARKETS.

Miniota, a town on the railway and the present end of the track, does a large trade with the surrounding country. It has elevators, schools, churches, stores, etc.

Crandall, a village on the railway, with an elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Wm. Howard, Mr. D. McKenzie and Mr. John Reynolds, all owners of highly cultivated farms, with large herds of cattle, are

living proofs of what industry can achieve in this district, and numerous other examples are also to be found.

The present Reeve is Mr. W. M. Taylor, of Beulah, and Mr. Wm. Howard, of Hamiota, is clerk and treasurer, to whom all applications for information should be addressed.

## Municipality of Hamiota.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 23 and 24 west, and the Great Northwest Central railway traverses the centre from east to west.

Settlement commenced about 1881, and now there are 325 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,550. The assessed value of property is \$660,000.

There are 10 schools, and the tax per quarter section for all purposes is \$16.00.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 80 unoccupied quarter sections, but others are to be purchased, and the average price is about \$5.00 to \$6.00, but numerous opportunities exist to rent improved farms.

This locality is nearly all open prairie, with a few poplar bluffs and a little scrub land.

The soil is mostly black loam with clay subsoil, but in the south-east there are areas where the land is lighter, but the district is noted for its good crops. There are good hay lands which will be valuable in future.

Water is abundant and of excellent quality at a moderate depth.

The stock, in the municipality number 2,800 cattle, 1,550 horses, 1,034 pigs and 124 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 20 bushels per acre.

### MARKETS.

The village of Hamiota, on the railway, has an excellent trade, receiving the trade from the south for a long distance. It is a busy

place with five elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity each, a modern roller flour mill and all other requirements of a first-class market town.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Among the prosperous farmers Mr. A. McConnell is conspicuous, having begun with no capital but his hands and head. He now owns an 800-acre farm with \$20,000 worth of cattle and other value. Mr. Joseph Lormer and Mr. John Brown, of Hamiota, are other examples, and all intending settlers are recommended to apply to them.

The present Reeve is Mr. O. J. White, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. Joseph Andrew, both of Hamiota, who will be glad to direct intending settlers.

## Municipality of Blanchard.

This municipality has 6 townships, being 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 21 and 22 west. The Northwest Central railway traverses the southern townships, and the small stream, Oak river, runs through the southwestern corner.

Settlers first arrived in 1879, but owing to lack of railway facilities in early days settlement was slow, notwithstanding the locality is an inviting one for mixed farming. There are 250 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,200. The value of assessed property is \$530,000.

There are 12 schools, and the taxes for all purposes, per quarter section, are \$12.00.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 50 quarter sections vacant, and the average price of land is \$5.00 per acre.

The municipality is nearly all open, rolling prairie with many bluffs of poplar, and the immense hay lands and abundant water make it a splendid country for mixed farming. There is little timber, but fuel is plentiful and cheap.

The soil is heavy, dark loam with clay subsoil, and water of good quality is found at slight depths.

The stock is 3,200 cattle, 800 horses, 600 pigs and 841 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 22 bushels. The district has a high reputation for productiveness.

#### MARKETS.

Oak River, a village on the railway, is a very thriving place and has a large tract of tributary country. It has four large elevators; also churches and schools.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are many successful farmers in this district, such as Mr. Wm. Miller, Mr. W. Howden and Mr. Joseph Kidd, who have large herds, excellent buildings and large acreages under cultivation, and there are many such in the municipality.

The Reeve is Mr. R. C. Cochran, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. Wm. Miller, both of Oak River, who will gladly supply all desired information for intending settlers.

### Municipality of Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan consists of 6 townships, beings Nos. 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 19 and 20 west, and is traversed by two railways on its northern and southern ends, besides a branch line through its southeastern corner. The Little Saskatchewan rivre runs obliquely through the municipality—a picturesque stream with considerable water power in places, but as yet only used at the Rapid City mill.

Settlement began to arrive in 1880-81, and there are now 350 resident farmers and a population of 1,800. The assessed value of property is \$491,740.

There are 17 schools, or nearly three to a township; and the tax per quarter section for purposes is \$10.00.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are 300 quarter sections still vacant or for sale, and their average price is \$5.00 per acre.

The country is mostly rolling prairie with frequent poplar bluffs, and capital timber and firewood can be obtained from the Riding mountains to the north.

The soil is a rich, dark loam on clay subsoil, but on the eastern side there is considerable broken ground and hay lands, forming an excellent locality for mixed farming. Water is abundant, of excellent quality, and as a rule at moderate depths.

There is a creamery at Rapid City, which is doing an excellent business.

The stock numbers 3,400 cattle, 1,225 horses, 1,350 pigs and 25 sheep.

The yield of wheat per acre has been very high in parts of this municipality, and the average would be about 20 bushels per acre.

## MARKETS.

Rapid City, situated on the river and a junction of two lines of railway, is an incorporated town of 900 inhabitants. It has a modern roller mill with a capacity of 200 barrels, an oatmeal mill, six elevators of large capacity and a large grain warehouse. There are four churches, an excellent public school, two hotels, and numerous stores, and there is an excellent brick yard in the vicinity. This town is a local centre for a large extent of country.

Basswood and Varcoe have elevator capacity of 23,000 and 12,000 bushels respectively.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are very numerous examples of successful husbandry, among whom are Messrs. Kenneth McKenzie, George Grant, J. W. Shanks, M. Pettapiece and numerous others, who commenced mostly with very small means, and are now wealthy men, with broad fields and large herds.

The present Reeve is Lieut. Ed. Soldan, of Moline post office, and the clerk and treasurer is Malcolm Turriff, of Rapid City, who will gladly give any required information.

## Municipality of Odanah.

Odanah is formed from 6 townships, beings Nos. 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 17 and 18 west. The Little Saskatchewan river runs through the northern townships at the town of Minnedosa. The Manitoba & Northwestern railway traverses the municipality from east to west, with a junction at Minnedosa with a road to the south-west. In the northern half there is still a considerable amount of wooded country, mostly poplar and spruce, and natural hay meadows.

Settlement commenced in 1881 and has been continuous, and now there are 335 resident farmers with a total population of 1,246. The assessed value of property is \$458,604.

There are 16 schools, or nearly three to a township, and the taxation per quarter section is \$14.50.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 55 quarter sections still vacant or to rent, and the value is about \$5.00 per acre. This municipality is mostly rolling prairie with some broken land along the river, with considerable quantities of poplar bluffs remaining, and timber can be got from the Riding mountains at the north.

The soil is a rich, dark loam, but in the northern part it is lighter and even sandy in places.

Water is abundant and of good quality at moderate depths, besides which there is the river and numerous creeks for the use of stock.

There is a good creamery at Minnedosa, which turned out, in 1900, 42,480 pounds of butter, and is a great assistance to the farmers. The stock consists of 2,604 cattle, 1,263 horses, 1,440 pigs and 66 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 18 bushels per acre. For mixed farming there is no better locality in Manitoba.

### MARKETS.

Minnedosa, an incorporated town with a population of 1,200, situated on the railway and the river, possessing a modern roller mill of 200 barrels capacity, five elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity

each, besides several warehouses and a creamery. The buildings of the town are handsome and are mostly of stone, and the assessment is \$369,304. This is a very busy place and is a local business centre for a large area of country.

The residents of the southern part of the municipality have their market outside of their borders at Rapid City.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Instances of success are abundant here. Messrs. John Orr, John T. Wilson and W. G. Sanderson are examples, among others, of what can be done by thrift and industry, for they started with very small means in 1880 and are now worth quite \$15,000 each.

The Reeve is Mr. Isaac Boulton, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. John P. Curran, both of Minnedosa, who will be pleased to supply information to intending settlers.

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## Municipality of Clanwilliam.

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Clanwilliam consists of 6 townships, being Nos. 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 17 and 18 west. There is no railroad within its limits, nor a river, but there is an abundance of small lakes and creeks, making the country well adapted for mixed farming.

Settlement began in 1880 and has continued steadily ever since, and now there are 335 resident farmers and a total population of 1,550. The assessed value of property is \$250,000.

There are 7 schools and the taxation per quarter section for all purposes is \$9.25.

#### DESCRIPTION.

This municipality is mostly on the south side of the Riding mountains, which are not in reality more than hills. The four northerly townships are hilly and broken, but well wooded with spruce and poplar, which furnish cheap lumber and timber for the settlers. This part is known as the Scandinavian Settlement. The rest of the district is level, with occasional bluffs of poplar, and there are many large natural hay meadows.

There are 310 vacant quarter sections and their average value is \$4.50 per acre. The soil is an excellent black loam on clay subsoil. Water is found everywhere at moderate depth and of good quality.

The stock is 2,400 cattle, 713 horses, 293 pigs and 942 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 22 bushels to the acre. This district is well known as a cattle breeders' country, and offers excellent inducements for mixed farming.

#### MARKETS.

The market is at Minnedosa. (See Odanah municipality.)

Minnedosa is about 12 miles from the centre of the municipality, but there are numerous post offices, with stores attached, throughout the district.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are many rich farmers in this municipality, who began with very little means, prominent among whom are Messrs. Thomas Jury, Andrew Cook and Robert Greenlaw, but there are numerous others, all of whom have large acreages of cultivation and valuable herds of cattle.

The Reeve, Mr. Wm. Waddell, and Mr. W. T. Bellby, clerk and treasurer, both of Minnedosa, will supply any information desired by intending settlers.

## Municipality of Harrison.

This municipality is composed of 6 townships, being Nos. 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 19 and 20 west, and is traversed by the Little Saskatchewan river from east to west, and the Great Northwest Central railway runs through the southwest corner.

Settlement first started during 1880-81 and has been continuous, the resident farmers now numbering 85, and the population about 400. The assessed value of property is \$245,000 and the taxes per quarter section \$11.00.



## DESCRIPTION.

The four northern townships are very broken and full of small lakes abounding with fish, and the whole country is covered with poplar and spruce, which supplies fence posts and fuel to the southern country.

There are 30 quarter sections not yet occupied, and land is valued at about \$5.00 per acre on an average. South of the river the land is rolling prairie but occasionally rather stony.

The soil is black loam with clay subsoil, and water is to be found everywhere at shallow depths.

There is a creamery, which turned out 85,000 pounds of butter in 1900.

The average yield of wheat was 22 bushels to the acre. It has been by no means uncommon for 75 to 100 bushels of oats to be grown per acre.

The district has abundant hay and water and is exceedingly well adapted for mixed farming, and is noted for its production of oats.

## MARKETS.

Newdale, a village on the railway, with a population of about 150, has three elevators of large capacity, a creamery, two churches and a good school.

Another market is at Basswood, just across the line in Saskatchewan municipality.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are very many men in this district who have done well with mixed farming, among them being Messrs. William Irwin, Josiah Garney and James Young, all of whom commenced with small capital and now are wealthy men, with good houses, large herds and money in the bank. Indeed, the majority of the settlers are very comfortably off in this locality.

The Reeve is Mr. W. Garney and the secretary-treasurer Mr. A. R. Fanning, both of Newdale, who will supply all necessary information to enquirers.

## Municipality of Strathclair.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being Nos. 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 21 and 22 west, and is traversed by the Great North-West Central railway, and the Little Saskatchewan river flows along the eastern side; and has a small Indian reserve on the north-eastern township.

Settlement was commenced in 1879-80, and now there are 209 resident farmers with a total population of 641, and the assessed property is \$425,000.

There are 7 schools, and the total taxes per quarter section for all purposes is \$12.00.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 281 quarter sections still unoccupied, besides some for sale, for which the average price is about \$4.00 per acre.

The two northern townships are full of small lakes and have a large amount of timber, and the remaining lands are nearly all open prairie with many poplar bluffs and hay meadows. Along the valley of the Little Saskatchewan river the land is rather broken, but it is an ideal locality for stock raising.

The soil is black loam on clay subsoil, and water is found everywhere at shallow depths and is of good quality.

The stock is 4,100 cattle, 860 horses and 600 pigs.

This part of Manitoba is famous for its production of oats and hay, and exports large quantities to other localities.

### MARKETS.

Strathclair, a village on the railway, with two elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity, a good school two churches and about 150 inhabitants. It does a large business with the surrounding country and is the centre of a prosperous cattle export trade.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are numerous examples in this locality of men who have been very successful in mixed farming, among whom are Messrs. Robert Martin, Thomas McLean and John Slater, besides numerous

others, who all possess large acreages of cultivated land, numerous herds and comfortable buildings.

The Reeve is Mr. R. Dalgarno, of Marney, and the secretary-treasurer is Mr. H. L. Martin, of Elphinstone, who will gladly supply information to intending settlers.

## Municipality of Shoal Lake.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, beings Nos. 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 23 and 24 west, and is traversed from east to west by the Manitoba & Northwestern railway. It takes its name from a beautiful lake about four miles long and half a mile wide, which is largely frequented as a summer resort.

Settlement commenced in 1879-80 and continued steadily, until now there are 350 resident farmers with a total population of 1,200. The assessed value of property is \$127,540.

There are 10 schools, and the taxation per quarter section for all purposes is \$11.000.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 231 quarter sections unoccupied or for sale, and the average price of land is \$4.00 per acre. The country is rolling prairie, dotted with poplar bluffs and is exceedingly picturesque. There are two large lakes and some small ones, besides several streams which are useful for watering stock, and fuel and timber can be obtained a short distance to the northeast.

The soil is black loam on clay subsoil and is very productive. Water is abundant and of good quality, and can be found anywhere at moderate depths.

There is a creamery at Shoal Lake town, which, in 1900, produced 70,000 lbs. of butter and whose output is steadily increasing.

The stock is 5,100 cattle, 1,000 horses, 625 pigs and 250 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is 22 bushels to the acre and oats yield from 50 to 100. In fact, this part of Manitoba is famous for its production of oats and other feed, together with large quantities

of hay, which makes it an ideal locality for mixed farming. This municipality has a large export trade in cattle, which is the foundation of the prosperity of this part of the country.

#### MARKETS.

Shoal Lake village, on the railway, has three elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity each, a good public school, excellent stores, two churches, and about 200 inhabitants. It is a prosperous, thriving place.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

In no other place in the Northwest are more examples to be found of the success of mixed farming than in this district. Messrs. I. Eastcott, John Menzies and Frank Millar all started with very little and now own excellent farms, large herds of cattle, and there are dozens of others who have also been very successful.

The Reeve is Mr. John Menzies and the secretary-treasurer Mr. Frank Dobbs, both of Shoal Lake, who will gladly give any information to newcomers.

## Municipality of Birtle.

Birtle is composed of 9 townships, being Nos. 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 25, 26 and 27 west, and is traversed by the Manitoba & Northwestern railway. It takes its name from a large creek, which runs through the centre of the district called Birdtail creek, but has numerous other streams.

Settlement commenced about 1879-80 and has steadily increased, and now there are 275 resident farmers with a total population of 1,050, and the assessed value of property amounts to \$706,357.

There are 12 schools, and the taxes per quarter section is \$11.50 for all purposes.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 525 quarter sections unoccupied or for sale, and the price of land varies from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per acre.

The country is rolling and open, with numerous groves of poplar, but along the streams there is some broken land. On the whole it is a very suitable district for mixed farming, and the occasional bluffs of trees give it quite a park-like appearance.

The soil is a rich loam on clay subsoil. Water is easily found at moderate depths, and there are many streams suitable for the watering of stock.

There is a creamery at Birtle, which produced 34,000 pounds of butter during 1900 and is the source of steady incomes to the settlers. The stock is 4,500 cattle, 1,150 horses, 500 pigs and 253 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

Birtle, an incorporated town, situated on Birdtail creek and on the railway, is in the centre township of the municipality. It has a population of about 600, and the assessed value of property is \$170,000, has two elevators of 35,000 bushels capacity each, a saw-mill, which is of great advantage to the district; a modern roller mill of 150 barrels capacity, two good schools and several churches. There are well-stocked stores and everything speaks of prosperity and progress.

Solsgirith, a village on the railway, with one elevator and a small number of buildings.

Foxwarren, a village on the railway, with one elevator and a few buildings and stores.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are many farmers in this locality who have prospered greatly, among them are included Messrs. Thomas Vant, Joseph Brown and Matthew Young, all possessors of extensive farms, good buildings and large herds of cattle.

The Reeve is Mr. George Porter, of Solsgirith, and the secretary-treasurer is Mr. Thos. W. Thompson, of Birtle, to whom all intending settlers should apply for fuller information.



## Municipality of Ellice.

This municipality consists of 6 townships, being Nos. 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 28 and 29 west, on the western edge of the Province, and takes its name from an old Hudson's Bay Company trading fort. The Assiniboine river runs from northwest to southeast, and the railway just touches the northeast corner. There is a small Indian reserve in the northern townships, but no towns or villages, as all trading is divided by the river and goes eastward and westward to different markets.

Settlement commenced in 1881, and there are now 122 resident farmers, with property assessed at \$206,083.

There are 7 schools, and the total taxation for all purposes per quarter section is \$10.00.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 659 quarter sections still unoccupied or for sale, and land varies in value from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

The country is rather broken on the southwest and along the rivers and creeks, and is also stony in places, but in the north and west it is open prairie, with frequent poplar groves.

The soil is varied. In the east it is black loam; in the west it is a sandy loam. Good crops are grown in both localities.

The stock is 1,250 cattle, 500 horses, 150 pigs and 60 sheep.

### MARKETS.

East of the river trading is mostly done at Birtle and Foxwarren, ten miles distant from the centre of the municipality. There are no villages with elevators in this municipality.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Several of the first settlers have done exceedingly well. Messrs. J. Wilkinson, James Fallon and Joseph Wilson, all of whom started with very little, are now prosperous farmers with comfortable buildings and considerable stock.

The Reeve is Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Foxwarren, and Mr. John Wilkinson, of Ellice, is secretary-treasurer, and any enquiries about the locality will be gladly answered by them.

## Municipality of Shell River.

This municipality, which is on the western edge of the Province, consists of 14 townships, being Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, in ranges 28 and 29 west.

Settlers began to arrive about 1881, and now there are 186 resident farmers, with a total population of 452, and the value of assessed property is \$232,764.

There are four schools, and the taxes for all purposes per quarter section are \$9.00 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 510 quarter sections still vacant or for sale, and the price of land ranges from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre.

The southern part of the municipality is open prairie with frequent poplar bluffs and scrub, and along the banks of the Assiniboine river and creeks it is hilly and broken. There are splendid sites for farms, and abundance of grazing land.

The northern portion is part of the slope of the low hills called the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains a considerable area of timber suitable for fuel.

The soil is varied; some parts a good black loam, in others a sandy loam, and the subsoil is generally clay.

Water is to be had everywhere at moderate depths of good quality. There are numerous lakes, and the Shell river, the Assiniboine river and numerous creeks for the use of stock.

There is a cheese factory which does a profitable business, and a creamery, which made during 1900, 12,000 lbs. of butter, and which is a great assistance to the farmers.

The stock consists of 3,500 cattle, 493 horses, 39 pigs and 110 sheep.

Cattle raising is the chief dependence of the farmers in this municipality, but a considerable quantity of grain is also raised.

### MARKETS.

The village of Shellmouth supplies the necessities of the district, but all produce has to be hauled to railway towns, which are about six miles south of the southern boundary of the municipality,

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Very numerous instances exist of successful farming, and Messrs. A. S. Wallace, Edward Johnson and John Edwards are prominent instances, as they are now prosperous farmers, with an average property each of \$15,000, and commenced with very small means.

The Reeve is Mr. A. Stewart, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. W. S. Wallace, both of Shellmouth, who will give every information to intending settlers.

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## Municipality of Dauphin

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This municipality consists of 18 townships, being Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, in ranges 18, 19 and 20 west. The Canadian Northern railway runs through the centre of the municipality and a branch goes westward to Gilbert Plains. Lake Dauphin encroaches on the northeast corner of the municipality, and that part of the country is mostly hay lands. Petroleum has been discovered on the south shore of this lake, and there is considerable trade in fish from the lake every winter.

Some settlers came in as early as 1879, but it was only when the Canadian Northern railway was built, in 1888, that it can be said to have really commenced. There are now 575 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,500, and the assessed value of property is \$87,950.

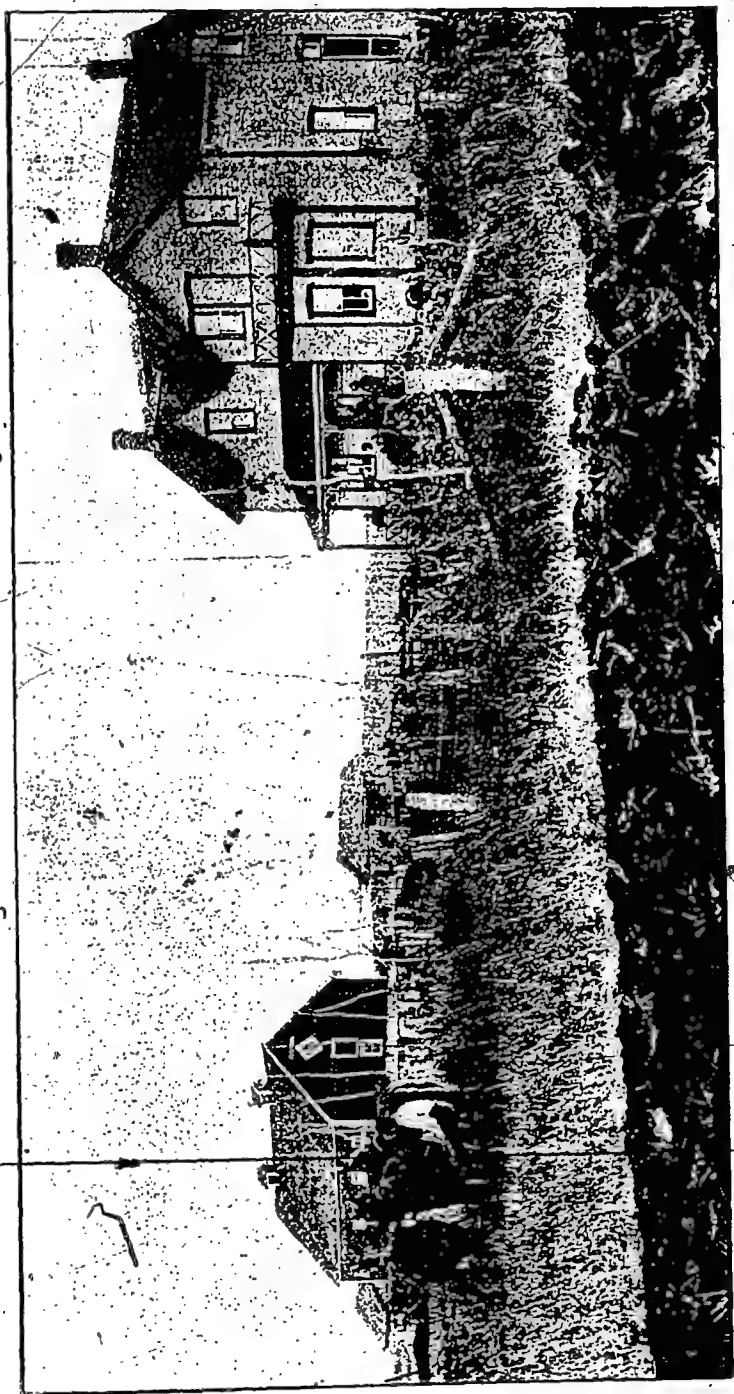
There are fifteen schools, and the average taxes for all purposes per quarter are \$14.00 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 125 quarter sections still open for homsteeding, and a large quantity of railway land is offered at a price between \$3.00 and \$5.00 per acre.

The country is open prairie of the best sort, slightly rolling, with a considerable quantity of timber scattered in groves, mostly poplar and spruce. Two rivers traverse it, besides numerous creeks, which render it an ideal district for mixed farming.





A Farm Scene in the Municipality of Dauphin.

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The soil is a deep, rich loam with clay subsoil, noted for its fertility. Water is obtained at a moderate depth.

The stock amounts to 3,800 cattle, 1,500 horses and 200 sheep.

The construction and extension of the railway, with the founding of new towns, have afforded farmers excellent opportunities for selling their dairy and garden products at remunerative prices.

#### MARKETS.

Dauphin is an incorporated town, beautifully situated on the Vermillion river, and on the railway. The town, though not three years old, has a population of 1,200 and is rapidly increasing, as it is the centre of trade of an immense and productive district. The assessed value of property is \$315,000. It has good brick blocks, two newspapers, three schools, three churches, and will soon have two elevators of the largest size.

The Mayor is Mr. George King, and the clerk and treasurer Mr. William Rintoul.

Sifton and Valley River are stations on the railway, at present without elevators, but will shortly possess them, as they are already doing a considerable trade.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

When everybody has so rapidly prospered it is difficult to select examples, but Mr. Jacob Carruthers, Mr. John Cocks and Mr. Robt. Gibson, all of Dauphin, will be able to explain the advantages of the locality which they entered a few years ago with little capital, and where they now rank as wealthy farmers.

The Reeve is Mr. H. N. Macnell, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. Wm. Murray, who will furnish all information necessary for intending settlers.



## Unorganized District of Gilbert Plains

Gilbert Plains comprises 15 townships, being Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, in ranges 21 and 22 and east half of 23, and has the Riding mountains to the south and the Duck mountains to the north. Two rivers, the Valley and the Wilson, run through the district, with numerous creeks, which, with the large area of grazing ground, makes this locality an ideal one for mixed farming.

The mountains north and south are heavily wooded with spruce and poplar, and lumber, building timber and fuel is plentiful.

Gilbert Plains had been known to be an excellent district long ago, but its situation, away from any railway, prevented settlement on a large scale until about 1899, when the branch line from Dauphin was built.

The soil is a deep, heavy loam on clay subsoil, and is exceedingly productive. Water of good quality is to be found at shallow depths.

Wheat has been grown by early settlers for a long period and yielded 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, and oats and barley run from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre, and there are now computed to be 7,000 head of cattle in the district.

### MARKETS.

The new village of Grandview, at the end of the track, is at present the market, but it has no elevators as yet.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Nearly all the early settlers have done well and possess large herds and extensive acreage in cultivation, and as examples of what can be done here, and for information regarding the district, Messrs. Duncan Cameron, Charles Sanders and James Crowe are to be recommended.

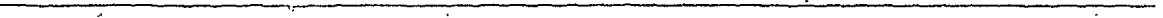
There is no reeve nor treasurer as yet, as the district is still unorganized.



Rural Scene in the Municipality of Dauphin.

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## Unorganized District of Grand View

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That portion of Manitoba north of the Riding mountains is not yet organized into municipalities, but will shortly be so, and the municipality of Grandview will consist of 15 townships, being Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, in ranges west, half of 23, and all of 24 and 25, at present included on the map in Gilbert Plains.

This country is only just opened up, though it has been favorably known for the last twenty years, but since October, 1900, when a branch line was built into it, nearly all the free land has been taken up, though large quantities belonging to the railway and other companies are for sale at about \$2.50 per acre.

The land is open prairie situated between the Duck mountains and the iding mountains, which are wooded with spruce and poplar. Fuel is abundant, and there are many streams and immense hay Rmeadows. A better country does not exist for mixed farming than this district, and now that it has the railway its progress will be very rapid.

The soil is heavy, black loam, very deep, on clay subsoil, and water is found at shallow depths.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Very many of the early settlers have accumulated comfortable property, and some, by land speculation, are now very wealthy. Enquiries will be answered by Messrs J. F. McVey, Robert Miller and Angus McInnis, who are examples of what industrious men can achieve in this district.

There is no reeve nor treasurer as yet, as the municipality is unorganized.

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## Municipality of Boulton

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This municipality consists of 14 townships, being Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, in ranges 26 and 27 west. The territory is still very sparsely settled, and there is a large quantity of free land

still open, because hitherto they have suffered from want of a railway, which however will now soon be constructed.

There are fifty resident farmers, with a total population of 205. The assessed value of all property is \$88,095.

There are two schools, and the taxation per quarter section is \$7.00 per annum.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 125 quarter sections in the southern townships still open, but the northern part is only partly settled, and the ten northernmost townships are held as a timber reserve. This territory is on the slopes of the Duck and Riding mountains, which are a low range of hills covered with considerable timber. The land is open prairie, with occasional poplar bluffs and scrub.

The soil is rich, dark loam on clay subsoil, and water is abundant at shallow depths.

The stock consists of 1,325 cattle, 220 horses, 52 hogs and 77 sheep.

The average yield of wheat per annum has been 24,000 bushels, with 32,000 bushels of oats and barley, but this district only requires an extension of the present railway westward to emerge into great prominence, for both in soil and other advantages it possesses every requisite for prosperity.

#### MARKETS.

There are none within the limits of the municipality, and all trading is done in neighboring municipalities.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Several farmers here have attained comfortable property, among whom are Messrs. H. C. McDonald, Joseph Patterson and Edwin Armstrong, and there are numerous others.

The Reeve is Mr. Hembroff, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. Edwin Armstrong, both of Assessippi, who will gladly supply further information.



## Municipality of Rossburn

This municipality consists of 9 townships, being Nos. 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 23, 24 and 25. There is no railway within its limits, and there is an Indian reserve on its western side.

Settlement commenced in 1891-92 and has been continuous, and now there are 275 resident farmers, with a total population of 510; and the assessed value of property is \$188,737.

There are five schools. The taxes for all purposes are \$12 per annum per quarter section.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 90 unoccupied quarter sections open for homesteading, and when lands are sold, the prices vary between \$3.00 and \$5.00 per acre.

This municipality has many small streams and lakes draining into the Birdtail creek, and the country is therefore watered abundantly. The north townships are the base of the low hills called the Riding mountains, where there is a considerable amount of timber, but the southern portion of the district is rolling prairie, with frequent groves of poplar, which gives it quite a park-like appearance.

The soil is black loam on clay subsoil and yields large returns, but hitherto the principal occupation of the farmers has been the breeding of cattle, for which this district is excellently suited, having immense areas of hay land.

Water is found everywhere, and is of an excellent quality, at moderate depths.

There is one creamery, and of stock there are 3,350 cattle, 590 horses, 230 pigs and 55 sheep.

### MARKETS.

There is no railway. The village of Rossburn supplies the necessities of the district, and all produce is hauled to the railway towns, averaging twelve miles, to the south.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Most of the farmers possess large herds of fine cattle and comfortable buildings, and several persons have accumulated property.

worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000, among whom are Mr. Harold Sleigh, Mr. Joseph Stitt and Mr. Robert Carson.

The present Reeve is Mr. Richard R. Ross, and the secretary-treasurer is Mr. Wm. McKee, both of Rossburn, who will gladly give all information to intending settlers.

## Municipality of Silver Creek

This municipality has 6 townships, being Nos. 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 26 and 27, with an Indian agency on its eastern border, but has no railway nor towns.

Settlement commenced in 1881, and now there is little free land left. There are 90 resident farmers, with a total population of 700, and the assessed value of property is \$271,850.

There are seven schools, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$10.40 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 228 quarter sections unoccupied or for sale, and the price of land varies between \$2.00 and \$6.00 per acre.

The land is nearly all rolling prairie, with numerous groves of poplar, and has several large lakes, which give this part of the country a very picturesque appearance. In the northern townships there is a large amount of timber, and firewood is abundant, and there are also immense fields of hay.

The soil is dark loam, with clay subsoil, but is gravelly in some parts. It is exceedingly productive.

Water is found at moderate depth, and is of good quality everywhere. There are numerous streams for the use of stock, of which there are 2,850 cattle, 925 horses, 255 pigs and 203 sheep.

The principal industry of the farmers in this locality is stock-raising.

### MARKETS.

There being no towns in this municipality, all produce is sold at Russell and Foxwarren, on the railway, an average distance of twelve miles.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are numerous instances of successful farmers, among whom are Mr. Walter McKay and Messrs. Brown Bros, who possess large areas in cultivation, good buildings and large herds of fine cattle.

The Reeve is Mr. Wm. Crerar, of Seeburn, and the secretary-treasurer Mr. Wm. McKay, of Silver Creek, who will gladly answer any enquiries regarding settlement.

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## Municipality of Russell

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The Municipality of Russell consists of 6 townships, being Nos. 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 28 and 29, and is crossed obliquely from the southeast corner to the northwest corner by the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, whilst a spur line at Binscarth junction runs ten miles to the northward, and will be extended shortly.

Settlement commenced in 1880-81, and now there are 149 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,050, with property of an assessed value of \$478,296.

There are eight schools, and the taxes for all purposes are \$10 per quarter section.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are 310 vacant quarter sections, and when land changes hands the prices vary from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per acre.

The country is rolling prairie, with numerous groves of trees, affording shelter for stock and buildings. Building timber and firewood can be obtained within easy distances.

The soil is a dark loam on clay subsoil, and is very productive. Water is found, of good quality, at moderate depths, besides which there are several fine streams in the municipality.

There are three creameries, and in 1900 they manufactured more than 100,000 lbs. of butter, which is a source of steady income to the farmers.

The yield of wheat per acre is from 20 bushels up; oats and barley also yield excellent crops, but the mainstay of this locality is cattle raising, for which it is peculiarly adapted.

#### MARKETS.

Russell, a village at the end of the spur line, has a fine roller mill, four elevators, two good schools and three churches, and has 350 inhabitants. The Barnardo Boys' Home is in this village.

Binscarth is a village on the railway, with a fine roller mill and two elevators.

Harrowby, also on the railway, is a local trading point.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are several wealthy farmers in this locality who commenced with very little means. Mr. George Cartwright and Mr. Ernest Williams, both of Russell, are examples, but there are many others who have found that mixed farming is exceedingly profitable.

The Reeve is Mr. A. McDonagh, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. D. M. Kinnaird, both of Russell, to whom all enquiries should be addressed respecting the capabilities of the district.



## No. 3 District.

District No. 3, including the central portion of the Province, contains large areas of first-class land. Immense crops of wheat, oats and barley are harvested each season, and along the lake shores are vast grazing meadows for numerous herds of cattle. The territory included are townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 west, and townships 8 to 11, ranges 6 to 16 west, running from the International boundary line to the northern limits of the Province.

### Municipality of Louise

This municipality consists of townships 1 and 2, in ranges 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, township 3, in range 11, parts of township 3, in ranges 10, 12, 13 and 14, and parts of township 4, in ranges 10 and 11.

The municipality was formed in 1880, but was readjusted to its present limits in 1890, though the first settlers arrived as early as 1878-9.

The taxes per quarter section, for all purposes, are \$12 per annum.

There is an average of nearly four schools per township, and this municipality has greatly prospered recently.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 175 vacant quarter sections, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$20 per acre, and on easy payments.

Louise, like Pembina to the eastward, contains about 75 per cent. of good wheat land, about 15 per cent. of broken land, and about 10 per cent. of timber land.

The timber is to be found in the northern portion of the municipality, on the banks of the Pembina river and Rock lake. This latter is a beautiful sheet of water, eight miles in length and about a

mile wide, and is heavily timbered on its shores with oak, elm and maple.

The soil in the northern portion is a black, sandy loam, and in the south a heavy black loam with clay subsoil and an under earth of shale.

An abundant supply of water is to be had at depths varying from 12 to 30 feet, and the several creeks and streams are of use to stock raisers.

North of Pilot Mound there is an excellent creamery, which does a large trade with the neighboring farmers and annually exports large quantities of butter.

The average yield of wheat is from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, though some years it is greatly in excess of this amount.

#### MARKETS.

Pilot Mound, a thriving town on the railway, has three elevators, an excellent oatmeal meal, a large brick school, a public hall, five churches and a newspaper.

Crystal City, also on the railway, has a large number of excellent buildings. There are three elevators, an excellent flour mill, a large brick school, a public hall, three churches, and a newspaper.

Clearwater, a busy little village, has two large elevators, two churches and an excellent public school, as well as many other substantial buildings.

Mather, a village less than two years old, already contains a population of over 100, with an excellent school, a church and an elevator.

Cartwright, a well-built town and a good business point, has an excellent school, three churches, a large public hall and two elevators.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are a large number of wealthy farmers in this municipality, who started with little means, among whom are Mr. J. Sandercock, Mr. John Lawrence, Hon. T. Greenway, R. S. Preston, and others, are worth upwards of \$10,000 each at present.

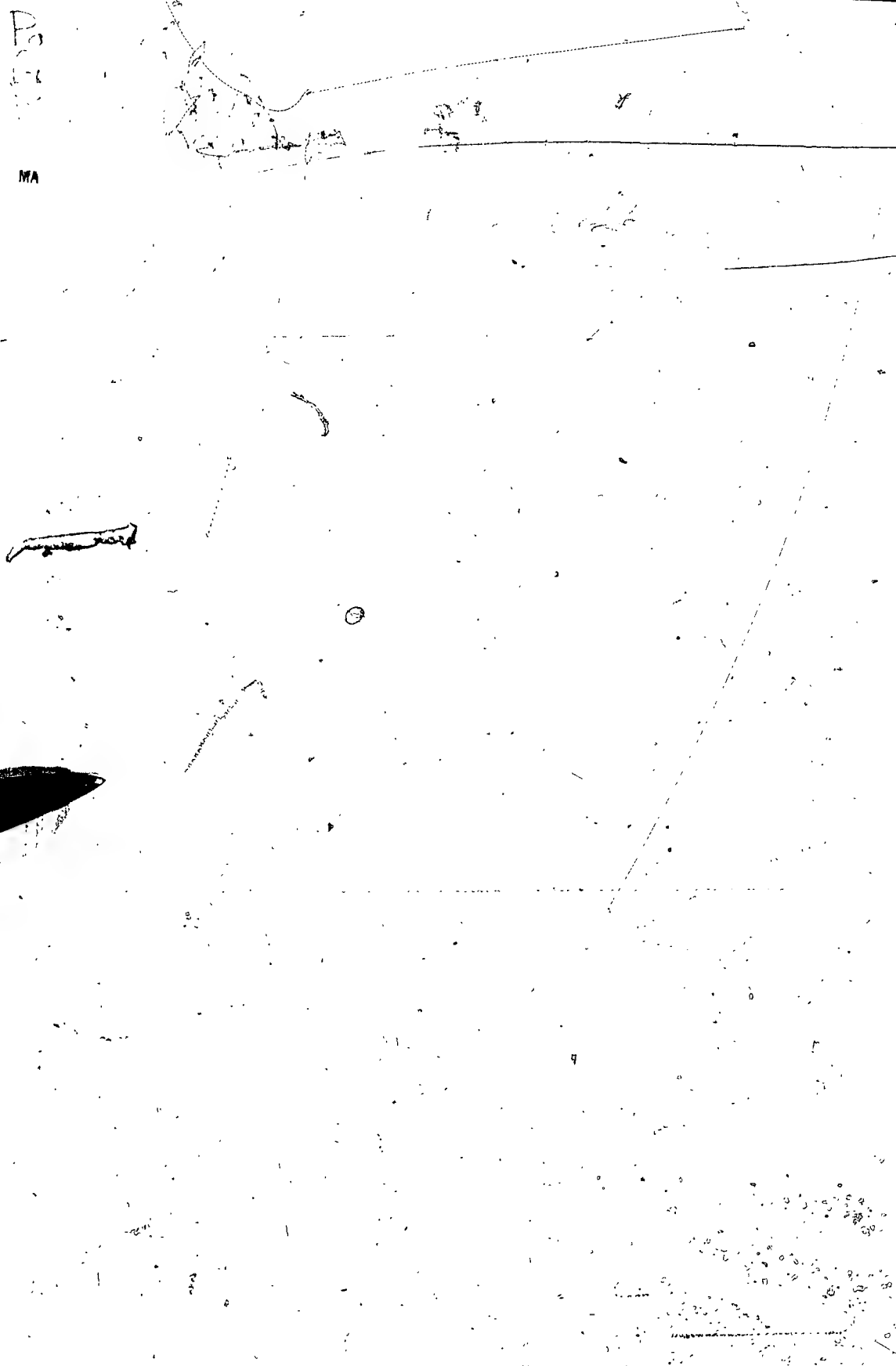
The Reeve is Mr. W. H. Greenway, of Crystal City, and the clerk Mr. W. Cranston, of Clearwater, to whom all intending settlers should apply for information.



An Exhibit at an Agricultural Show, Crystal City, in the Municipality of Louise

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## Municipality of Argyle

This municipality consists of townships 4, 5 and 6, in ranges 13 and 14; townships 5 and 6, in range 15; township 6, in range 16; part of townships 3 and 4, in range 12; township 3, in ranges 13 and 14; townships 3 and 4, in range 15, and townships 4 and 5, in range 16 west. The Northern Pacific railway runs through it in a north-westerly direction, and the Souris river branch of the same road goes westward.

No portion of this municipality is more than ten miles from these railways, and near its northern boundary is the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R.

Settlement commenced in 1879, and now there are 722 resident farmers, with an assessed property value of \$1,300,800.

There are thirty schools, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$10 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 300 vacant quarter sections held at prices from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre.

Argyle contains about 3,000 acres of timber land, lying mostly around Pelican lake and in the Tiger Hills; about 35,000 acres of broken land, partly wooded and suitable for mixed farming, and the balance, or upwards of 225,000 acres, is good wheat land. A chain of lakes, consisting of Lakes Pelican, Lorne, Louise and Rock Lake, connected by streams, forms the southern boundary of the municipality. These lakes abound with fish and have very beautiful scenery.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay and gravel subsoil, and water is found at depths of from 12 to 40 feet, though in some cases greater depths have to be dug.

The average yield of wheat per acre is from 20 to 26 bushels.

The stock consists of 3,150 horses, 6,150 cattle, 1,100 hogs and 1,000 sheep.

### MARKETS.

Greenway, a village on the eastern edge of the municipality, has one elevator.

Baldur, a town of 500 inhabitants, contains three churches, a large grist mill, a planing mill, two elevators, a newspaper, and many fine brick and stone buildings.

Belmont, a village of 150 inhabitants, has two elevators, a hotel, two churches and a good school.

Hilton has two large elevators and a number of good stores.

Mr. Geo. Lawrence, M. P. P.; Mr. W. J. Porter and Mr. A. W. Playfair are examples of the progress possible in this district, for, though they came into the country with but a few provisions, they are now each worth upwards of \$10,000.

The Reeve is Mr. Chas. Brown, of Hilton, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. John Harrower, of Baldur, who will answer all enquiries as to the resources of the district.

## Municipality of Lorne

The Municipality of Lorne consists of 10 townships, being Nos. 5 and 6, in ranges 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 west. About two-thirds of township 5, range 11, is an Indian reserve, and the Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific railway runs through its southern portion.

Settlement commenced in 1877-78, and now there are 800 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$613,560.

The municipality has twenty-five schools, and the taxes per quarter section, for all purposes, are \$12.50 per year.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 470 vacant quarter sections, and some improved land for sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$20 per acre.

Parts of this municipality are heavily wooded, and thousands of cords of poplar and oak are shipped every season to Brandon and other points. About 60 per cent. of the land, however, is open prairie and is good wheat land. Hay is abundant, and this is an ideal place for mixed farming.

The soil is a black loam with clay and gravel subsoil, and as the most of the land was once heavily wooded with forest, since burnt down, it is exceptionally rich.

The stock consists of 1,817 horses, 3,266 cattle, 1,054 pigs and 443 sheep, but is rapidly being added to.

The average yield of wheat is from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, and the average amount produced annually is over 150,00 bushels.

#### MARKETS.

Altamont and Indian Springs, stations on the N. P. R., are noted for the quantity of cordwood shipped from them. Owing to the timber surrounding them, there is little or no farming done as yet, though the land is easily cleared and very fertile.

Somerset has one elevator, two good hotels and many good buildings. An increasing acreage is being cultivated and the village is rapidly growing.

Swan Lake has an elevator, and ships a great deal of wood.

Marieapolis also has an elevator, and is on the edge of the wooded country which surrounds the Pembina river.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. George Cough, who settled in this municipality in 1878 a poor man, has now 960 acres of land, a large herd and excellent buildings. Numerous other instances exist of men who entered the country fifteen or twenty years ago in poverty and who are now wealthy.

The Reeve is Mr. D. E. Corbett, and the clerk is Mr. George Crawford, both of Swan Lake, to whom all enquiries as to the possibilities of the district should be addressed.

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## Municipality of Pembina

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The territory within the Municipality of Pembina consists of all of townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in ranges 7, 8 and 9, and part of townships 3 and 4, in range 10. This municipality was formed in 1890, from portions of adjoining municipalities. The Deloraine branch of the C. P. R. runs through the northern portion of the municipality, whilst the new Snowflake extension touches its southwestern corner.

Settlement commenced in 1878, and now there are 783 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,532, and the assessed value of property is \$905,108. There is an average of three schools to each township, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes is \$14.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 200 vacant quarter sections, at prices ranging from \$3 to 15 per acre, and considerable improved land could be rented or purchased.

In this municipality about 75 per cent. is good prairie land, well-suited for wheat raising, but owing to the Pembina river, which flows northwesterly through the municipality, and the Pembina mountains, which, however, are little more than mere hills, there is considerable broken land suitable for stock raising. The Pembina river is spanned in four places in the municipality by steel bridges on stone buttresses. Abundant firewood is to be had from the mountains.

The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil, and towards the mountains is somewhat lighter.

The average yield of wheat is 15 to 25 bushels per acre, and of oats and barley from 40 to 60 bushels per acre.

A movement is on foot for the manufacture of cement in township 1, range 7, which may open up a new channel of industry in the municipality.

There is a creamery at Manitou, which does a yearly increasing export trade.

The stock of the municipality consists of 2,748 horses, 5,714 cattle, 2,217 swine and 559 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

The village of Manitou, in township 3, range 8 west, was formerly included in the municipality of Pembina, but is now an incorporated town. For some years it was the terminus of the railway. It now has a population of 800. It is governed by a mayor and four councillors, and has an assessed value of property of \$120,240. Manitou is the centre of a good wheat country, and has five elevators of the largest size. In addition to this the farmers in the surrounding district have gone largely into cattle breeding, and the creamery at Manitou does a thriving business. There are five churches, two public halls, three large hotels, two chartered banks,

a large school with four teachers employed, and two weekly newspapers. There is also a large four-story flour mill, a pump factory and planing mill in the town.

Darlingford, a village on the railway, has one elevator of 40,000 bushels capacity.

Lariviere, beautifully situated on the Pembina river, has two elevators of the largest size, a modern flour mill, two churches, and an excellent school.

Snowflake, the present terminus of the Snowflake extension, and just three miles north of the international boundary, has two elevators, a church and a good school. It is the centre of a good farming district and is rapidly growing.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are many wealthy farmers, who commenced with little means, in this district, among whom are Messrs. W. Baldwin, T. Nairn, J. E. Gayton, J. S. Robson, and others.

The Reeve is Mr. Rinn, of Kalieda, and the clerk, Mr. J. E. Gayton, of Manitou, to whom all enquiries by intending settlers should be directed.

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## Municipality of South Cypress

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This municipality consists of 12 townships, being os. 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 west. The C. P. R. runs through the municipality, almost in the centre, from east to west, whilst the Northern Pacific railway cuts across its southwest corner. The Souris river joins the Assiniboine in the western part of the municipality, and the latter river flows in a winding course eastward, dividing the municipality in the middle.

Settlement commenced in 1880, and now there are 620 resident farmers, with property assessed at \$642,750.

There are thirteen schools in South Cypress, and the taxes per quarter section, for all purposes, are \$10 per year.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are about 800 vacant quarter sections, and considerable improved land could be rented on good terms. The prices of land varies from \$1 to \$20 per acre.

South of the Assiniboine the land is rolling prairie, and the river is skirted by a range of low sand hills, which, however, contain considerable fuel. North of the river the land is light, and in parts is heavily wooded with spruce, tamarac, poplar and oak, and a vast quantity of lumber and firewood has already been procured from here.

The stock consists of 1,450 horses, 1,850 cattle, 2,500 hogs and 200 sheep, and the average yield of wheat per acre is from 10 to 30 bushels.

## MARKETS.

Glenboro, a town of 500 inhabitants, has a bank, a grist mill, two hotels, four elevators and a newspaper. It was formerly the terminus of the Souris branch of the C. P. R., and is the centre of a good district.

Stockton, a village on the C. P. R., has one elevator.

Treesbank, on the western edge of the municipality, has two elevators, three churches, and a school.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

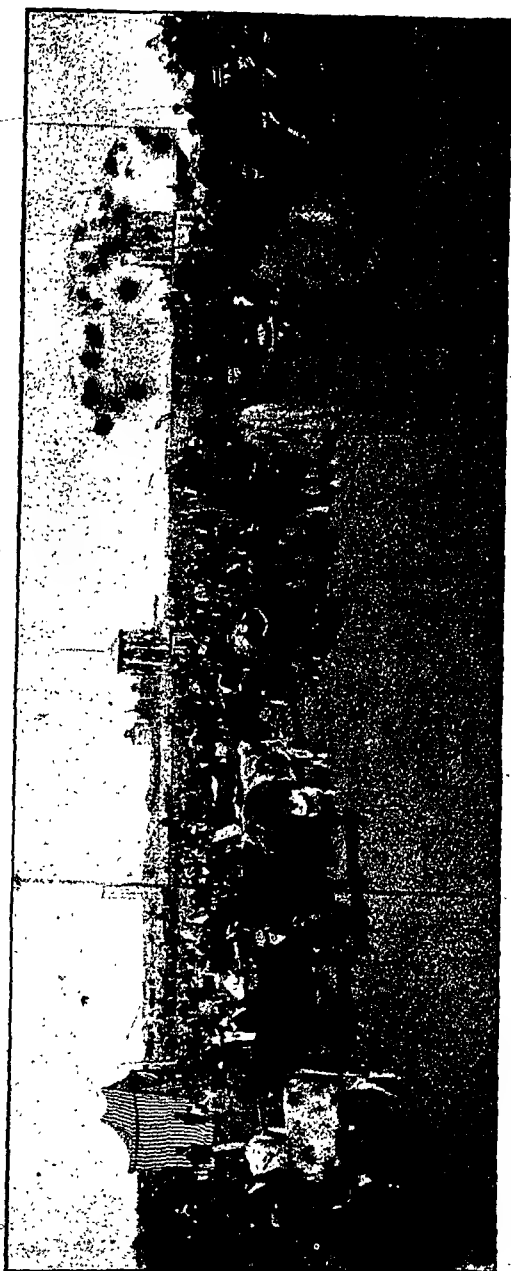
Mr. James Thumber and Mr. Joseph Calverly, both of Treesbank, are men who came to their present location about eighteen years ago, and who now are worth upwards of \$10,000 each.

The Reeve is Mr. F. Axford, of Glenboro, and the clerk and treasurer is Mr. W. T. Sutcliffe, of Treesbank, who will answer any enquiries concerning this municipality.

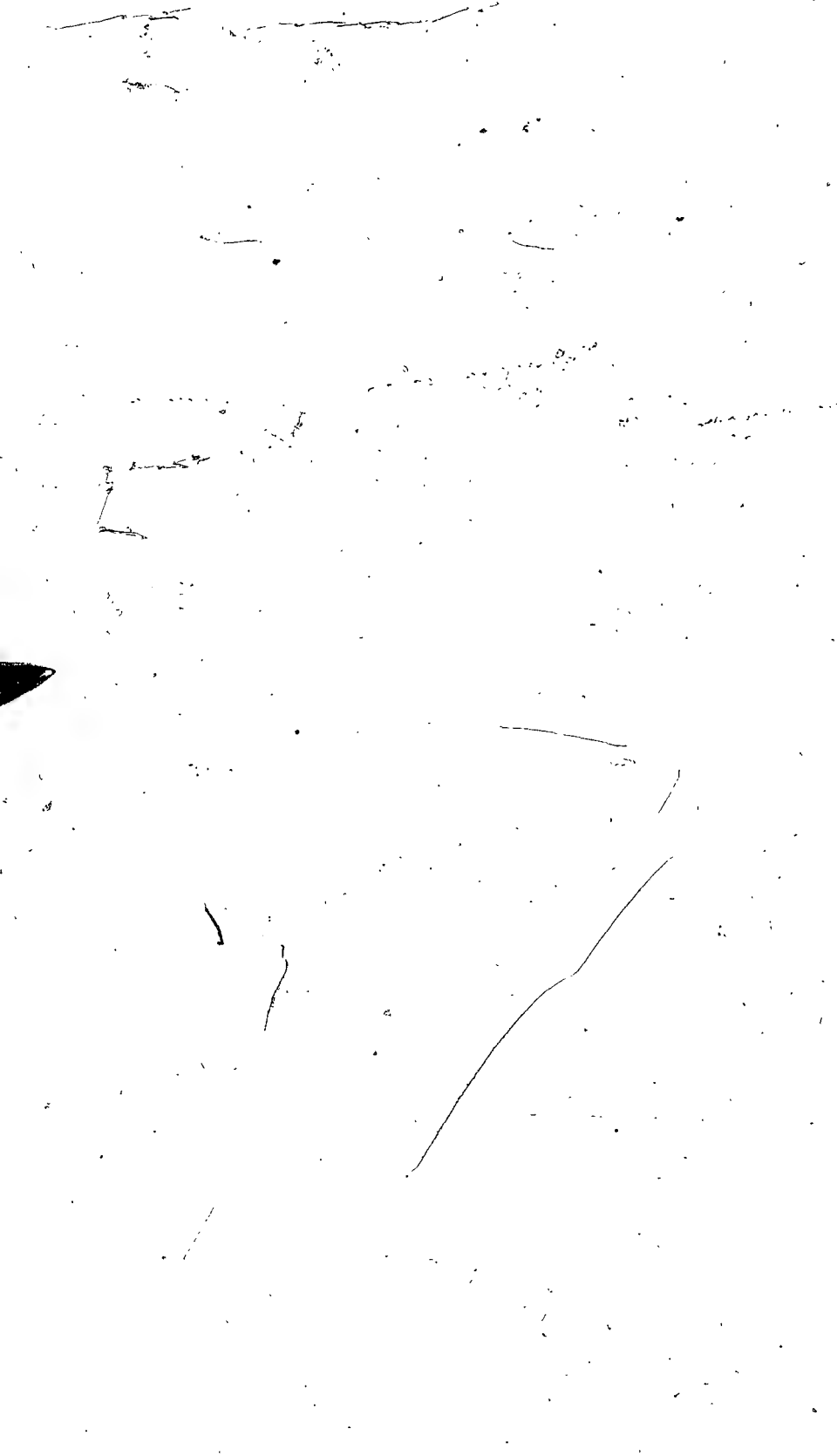
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## Municipality of South Norfolk.

The Municipality of North Norfolk consists of 15 townships, namely, townships 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and contains 540 square miles. The C. P. R. traverses its southern half



Stock Parade at Carberry Fair, Municipalities of North and South Cypress.





from east to west, and the Assiniboine flows eastward through the northern townships, and its banks are heavily wooded.

Settlement commenced in 1881, and now there are 830 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property in the municipality is \$1,440,000. There are twenty-six schools, and taxes for all purposes are \$14 per quarter section.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 1,000 vacant quarter sections in South Norfolk, 120 of which will make excellent wheat farms, and that part of the remainder which is not wooded will provide excellent pasture. The average price is \$2.50 per acre.

The soil is a rich, dark loam and raises wheat of exceptionally fine quality, but a small ridge of sand hills lie near the river and the soil in the immediate neighborhood is not suited for grain growing.

Good water can be found in abundance anywhere at an average depth of 20 feet, and numerous creeks and springs exist and are of use to stock raisers. There are 2,745 horses, 4,516 pigs and 93 sheep in the municipality.

South Norfolk is famous as a wheat-raising municipality.

#### MARKETS.

Rathwell has two elevators and one hotel.

Treherne, a busy village, has four elevators and two churches. A large amount of grain is handled at this point each year.

Holland, a town of 450 inhabitants, has a modern flour mill, four elevators, with a capacity of 125,000 bushels, three churches, a school and an ewspaper.

Cypress River, a very busy place, has a saw and shingle mill, five elevators, two churches and a school.

All the above places are well provided with stores, blacksmith shops, etc.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Old settlers have done remarkably well, and among the later settlers who have been very successful are Messrs. A. J. Cotton, known as the "Wheat King," Robert Eadie, Donald McCoig, A. Marwood, James Stewart, Wm. Robertson, and others.

The Reeve, Mr. W. T. Verner, of Cypress River, or the secretary-treasurer, T. S. McAdam, Treherne, will answer all enquiries by intending settlers.

## Municipality of North Norfolk

This municipality consists of 12 townships, being Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west. The main line of the C. P. R. runs westward almost through its centre, whilst the Portage extension of the Northern Pacific railway cuts across its northeast corner. The McGregor-Varcoe branch leaves the C.P.R. main line almost in the centre of the municipality and runs northwesterly for a distance of almost twenty miles, and will be further extended this year.

Settlement commenced in 1880, and now there are 750 resident farmers, and the municipal assessment amounts to \$1,213,560. There are twenty-two schools, and the taxes per quarter section, for all purposes, are \$14 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 900 vacant quarter sections in North Norfolk, at an average value of \$8 per acre; most of this is good wheat land and can be had on easy terms.

This municipality is of a rolling character, partially wooded, and the open area confined to about one township. The soil is very rich and well-suited for wheat growing, and also for the raising of stock. It is heavily wooded in places, and fuel in almost all parts is abundant. There are numerous creeks and streams, and their banks are for the most part heavily wooded.

The soil is a sandy loam on a clay subsoil, though very heavy land is obtainable in almost all localities.

Water is procurable in any part at a depth of from 12 to 30 feet, and, as stated above, creeks and streams abound.

There is a creamery between MacGregor and Austin stations, and it is doing a thriving local business as well as a large export trade. This enables farmers to dispose of their milk for cash and at the highest price.

The stock consists of 2,536 horses, 2,600 cattle, 1,665 hogs and 209 sheep.

The average quantity of wheat grown each year is about 600,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre is from 12 to 25 bushels.

#### MARKETS.

Bagot, on the main line of the C. P. R., has one elevator.

MacGregor, the starting point of the MacGregor branch, has three elevators, three churches, a newspaper, a bank, two hotels, and a school, and is growing rapidly.

Austin, also on the C. P. R., has two elevators, a mill of 200 barrels capacity, two churches, a school and a hotel. Squirrel creek, a never-failing stream, flows through the village.

Sidney has two elevators with a capacity of 90,000 bushels, two churches, a school and a brick factory.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. T. R. Vardon came to the country in 1882 with a very limited capital, but to-day has a comfortable home; Mr. J. B. Young left Qpebec in 1878, settled in this municipality, and now owns 320 acres of land with fine buildings. Mr. James Muir is another example, but in addition to wheat raising, Mr. Muir owes his prosperity largely to his herd.

Enquiries addressed to Mr. A. W. Stone, the Reeve, or Mr. T. R. Vardon, clerk and treasurer, both of MacGregor, will receive prompt attention.

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## Municipality of North-Cypress.

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This municipality consists of 12 townships, beings Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in ranges 13, 14, 15 and 16 west. The main line of the C. P. R. passes from east to west almost through the middle of the municipality, whilst the MacGregor branch of the same road cuts across its northeast corner.

Settlement commenced in 1878-79, and now there are 525 resident farmers, with an assessed value of property of \$823,950. There

are about 500 vacant quarter sections for sale at about \$3.50 per acre, and improved farms range from \$8 to \$20 per acre.

This municipality is of a rolling character, though nearly all of it is suited for wheat growing. Purely grazing land is scarce, and in consequence comparatively few cattle are raised, but fuel is abundant. The land in this municipality is famous for its productiveness; indeed, north of the town of Carberry is one of the best wheat-producing parts in the province — the famous "Carberry Plains."

The soil is a deep, black loam on a sandy clay subsoil and excellent water in abundance is to be found at from 12 to 35 feet.

The stock consists of 2,652 horses, 4,400 cattle, 1,877 hogs and 178 sheep, and the average quantity of wheat grown each year is 400,000 bushels.

#### MARKETS.

Melbourne, a prosperous little village, has two elevators.

Carberry, a thriving town of 1,400 inhabitants, has five large elevators, four churches, three banks, an excellent public school and collegiate institute, and two newspapers. This town is incorporated and has its own mayor and council; its assessment shows a property value of \$319,362, which is not included in the above figures for the municipality of North Cypress.

Sewell, also in an excellent wheat-raising district, has two elevators.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. J. G. Barron, Mr. M. Collins and Mr. W. Fitzsimmons, who came to this part in the early days with limited means, and are now wealthy farmers, are proofs of the profit to be made in wheat-raising.

The Reeve, Mr. John W. Stratford, or the clerk, Mr. Michael Collins, both of Carberry, will gladly answer the enquiries of intending settlers.



## Municipality of Langford

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The Municipality of Langford consists of 6 townships, being Nos. 13 and 14, in ranges 14, 15 and 16 west. Its northern boundary is skirted by the Manitoba & North-Western railway, whilst the MacGregor-Varcoe branch of the C. P. R. enters its southeastern corner.

Settlement commenced in 1879-80, and now there are 370 resident farmers, with a total population of 1,325. The assessed value of property is \$476,000. There are sixteen schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section, for all purposes, are \$15 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION:

Nearly all the land in the municipality is occupied, and only some thirty quarter sections are vacant, and are held at about \$5 per acre. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed in the east and west with poplar bluffs, which still afford fuel for the settlers.

The soil is a rich black loam with a clay subsoil, and is of the most enduring character. Good water is found everywhere at moderate depths.

The stock consists of 1,663 horses, 2,431 cattle, 1,743 hogs and 127 sheep.

### MARKETS.

Neepawa, in the middle of the municipality, on its northern edge, is an incorporated town, with a population of 2,200 and an assessment of \$689,850 (this amount is not included in the above figures for Langford). The Mayor is Mr. J. H. Howden, and the clerk is Mr. J. W. Pattison. It has six elevators, with a capacity of 240,000 bushels; a roller mill, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day; four churches, an excellent public school, branches of the Union and Merchants banks, a planing mill and pump factory, two newspapers, and a large number of handsome stores and residences.

Franklin, just outside the municipality, on its northwest corner, has four elevators and gives the farmers of this portion of the municipality a market for their grain.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Among the early settlers who have done well are Messrs. C. H. Pattison, R. Chrisalm, C. Graham, W. Bryden and Robert Scott. Their means on arriving was in each case under \$500, and now each of them is worth from \$12,000 to \$20,000.

The Reeve of Langford Municipality is Mr. Peter McNabb, and the clerk Mr. Robert Dunsmore, both of Neepawa, who will answer all enquiries made by intending settlers.

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## Municipality of Westbourne.

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The Municipality of Westbourne consists of townships 13 to 20, inclusive, in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west. The Manitoba & North-Western railway crosses its southern edge, while the Canadian Northern railway traverses its western portion. The eastern boundary of this municipality, for the greater part, is formed by Lake Manitoba, from which immense quantities of fish are taken in the winter by the settlers.

Settlement commenced nearly twenty-five years ago, and there are 600 resident farmers, with a total population of 3,300; the assessed value of property is \$945,000; the taxes per quarter section are \$15, and there are twenty-six schools in the municipality.

## DESCRIPTION.

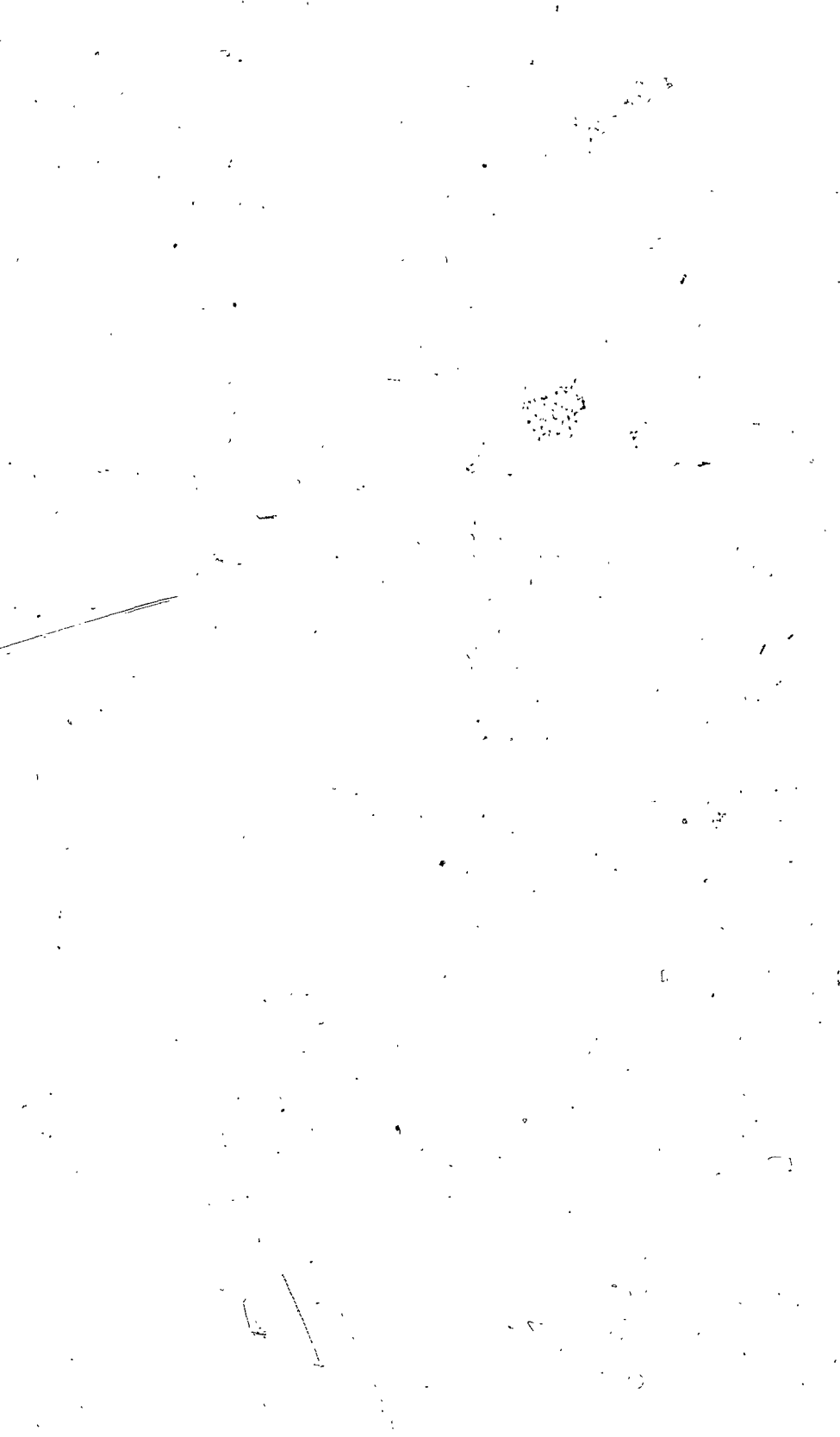
There are about 320 vacant quarter sections in this municipality, at an average price of \$3 per acre.

This is one of the best grazing and hay districts in the Province. There are about 300,000 acres of wheat land, and the remainder is either hay meadow or wooded. It is, therefore, especially suited for mixed farming, and thousands of tons of hay are cut every year for export trade.

The soil is a deep, sandy loam with a clay subsoil, and water can be obtained anywhere at depths at from 10 to 15 feet. There are a number of streams and creeks flowing through, on their way to Lake Manitoba, which supply water for the stock.



Herd of Cattle in the Municipality of Westbourne.





There is a creamery at Gladstone, which produced, in the season of 1900, 31,000 lbs. of butter, and in addition to this, one firm in Gladstone bought from farmers during the same season 22,500 lbs.

The stock consists of 2,400 horses, 5,660 cattle, 1,300 hogs and 250 sheep.

A large quantity of wheat is grown each year as well as of other grains, but the future of this municipality is more in the stock trade.

#### MARKETS.

Westbourne and Woodside, on the M. & N. W. R., lie in the wooded portion of the municipality.

Gladstone, an incorporated town, with 700 inhabitants, is the point where the Canadian Northern railway leaves the Manitoba & North-Western. There are five elevators, a flour mill, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day, three churches, a large public hall, pump factory, brick yard, schools, a creamery, and a newspaper.

Ogilvie and Plumas are but recently-started stations on the Canadian Northern railway.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. James Stewart has increased his capital whilst in this district from less than \$1,000, in 1879, to over \$16,000 at the present time. Mr. James Jamieson, who was similarly situated on his arrival here in 1876, now owns 480 acres of land, good buildings and 50 head of cattle. Many other instances exist, such as Mr. John Dickie, Mr. George McCrea and Mr. James Broadfoot.

The present Reeve, Mr. John Ferguson, and the clerk, Mr. P. St. Clair McGregor, both of Gladstone, will forward all necessary information to intending settlers.



## Municipality of Lansdowne.

The Municipality of Lansdowne comprises townships 15 to 21, inclusive, in range 13, and townships 13 to 21, inclusive, in range 14 west, or in all sixteen townships. It is cut almost in halves by the Canadian Northern railway, which runs northwesterly, and the Manitoba & North-Western railway crosses its southern edge.

Settlement commenced in 1878, and now there are over 425 resident farmers, with a total population of 2,000 souls. The assessed value of property is \$560,000, the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$15.50, and there are twenty-one schools in the municipality.

### DESCRIPTION.

There is not much land open for homesteading, but choice locations, with the advantages of roads and bridges, schools and convenience to market, are to be had at moderate prices and on easy terms.

The prairie is of a rolling character, timber suitable for fencing and fuel is plentiful, and hay is to be had in abundance. The soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam and is very productive, and water is obtained at depths at from 12 to 30 feet.

The municipality has a first-class cheese factory, and the stock consists of 1,600 horses, 3,600 cattle, 1,320 pigs and 160 sheep.

The yield of wheat is from 12 to 30 bushels per acre.

### MARKETS.

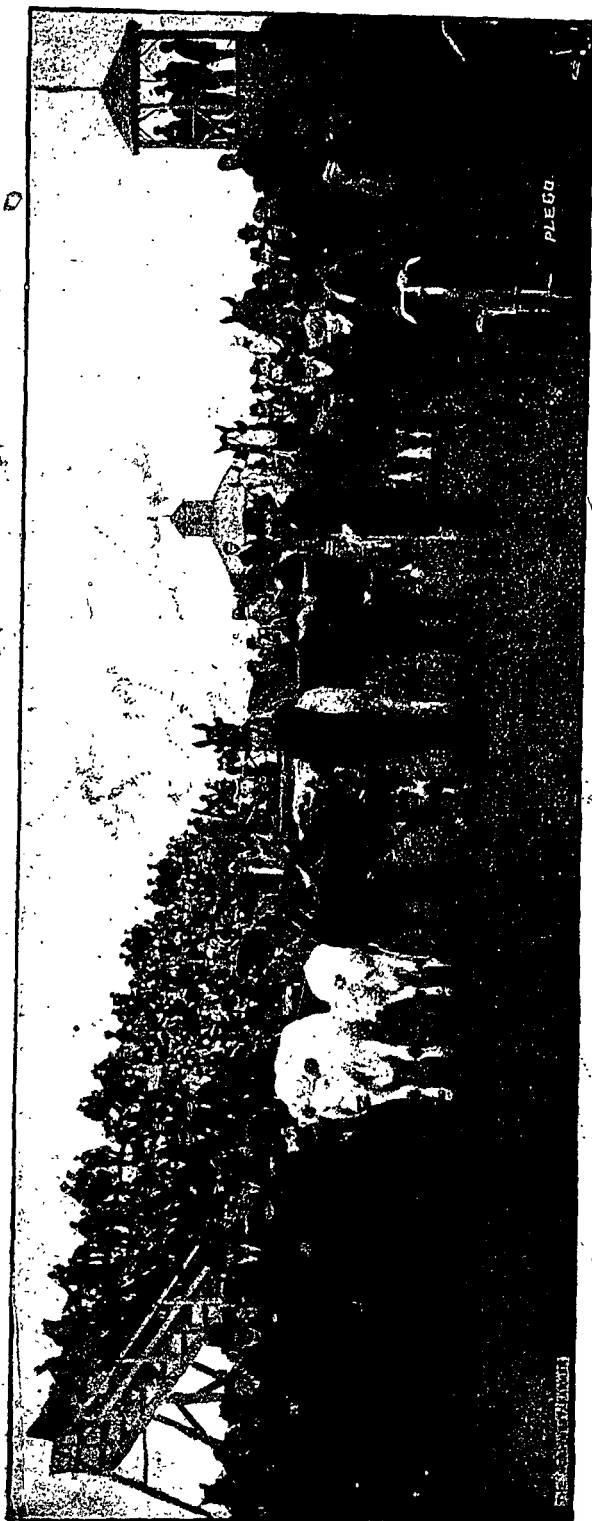
Midway, on the Manitoba & North-Western railway, has three elevators.

Arden, a town of 350 inhabitants, also on the Manitoba & North-Western railway, has four elevators of the largest size, and a large flour mill, a good school and two churches.

Glencairn and Glenella, stations on the Canadian Northern railway, are as yet not of much importance.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. William Montgomery came to this part of Manitoba in 1878, from Ontario, with small means; he now owns 800 acres of land, with good substantial buildings and a fine herd of cattle. Mr.



Live Stock at an Exhibition, in the Municipality of Rosedale.

PLEGG

FRANKLIN



Hugh Stewart; Mr. A. Greentree and many others can be instanced as proving the resources of the district.

The Reeve is Mr. David Wilson, of Orange River, and the clerk, Mr. M. E. Boughton, of Arden, who will answer all enquiries as to this municipality.

## Municipality of Rosedale.

The Municipality of Rosedale consists of 14 townships, being Nos. 15 to 21, inclusive, in ranges 15 and 16 west. Some pioneer settlers arrived as early as 1876, though regular settlement cannot be said to have commenced until about five years later.

The Manitoba & North-Western railway runs through the extreme southern edge of the municipality, whilst the Canadian Northern railway cuts its northeastern corner.

There are 808 resident farmers, with a total population of 3,500. The assessed value of property is \$561,000. There are twenty schools, and the taxes per quarter section are \$18 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

The number of quarter sections that are vacant in this municipality is 400, and the average price per acre for such land is \$6.

Rosedale lies on the eastern slope of the Riding mountains, and is well adapted for mixed farming. About two townships near these hills are heavily wooded with timber suitable for building purposes. A part contains good hay and grazing lands, but the larger portion of the municipality is open prairie and is capable of easy cultivation. Poplar bluffs are dotted here and there over the municipality, and springs and small streams are numerous, whilst in the central and northern portion there are many small lakes. With an abundance of hay, wood and water, and a rich soil, this municipality is indeed well suited for mixed farming.

The soil is a rich, black loam on a clay subsoil, and water, in addition to the numerous creeks and springs, can be obtained at moderate depths.

The stock consists of 2,500 horses, 4,000 cattle, 2,000 hogs and 250 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is from 18 to 30 bushels per acre.

## MARKETS.

Franklin, a village on the Manitoba & North-Western railway, has four elevators, two churches and a hotel, and does a large and growing trade.

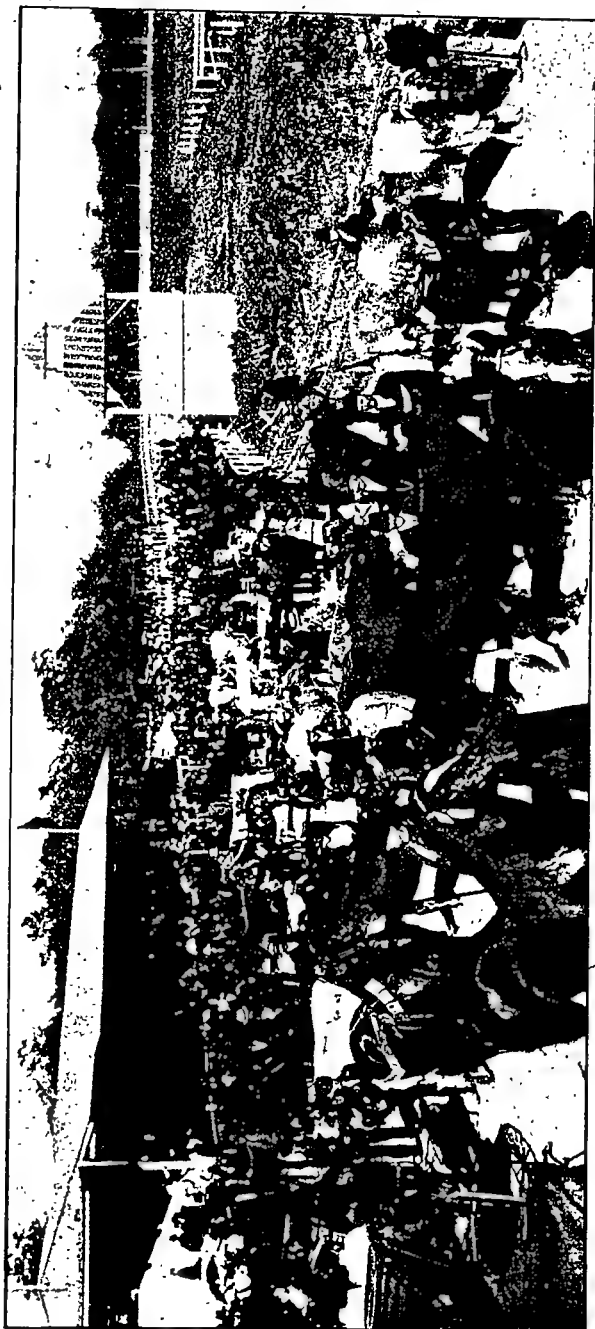
Elliott, in the northeast corner of the municipality, on the Canadian Northern railway, is a village started very recently.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. W. C. Stewart, of Neepawa, came to his present location in 1876 and had nothing but a few effects with him; he is now worth \$15,000. Mr. Henry Honeyman, Mr. W. C. Coulter and numerous others could be named who can prove the resources of the district.

The Reeve is Mr. John Crawford, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Benson Peters, both of Neepawa, who will answer all enquiries relating to the municipality.





Parade of Stock at Portage la Prairie.





## No. 4 District.

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This district includes the well-known Red River Valley of the north, famous for its yield of superior grades of wheat. The district is well-drained by numerous small streams running into the Red river.

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### Municipality of Rhineland

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This municipality consists of 12 townships, being township 1, in range 1 east; township 1, in ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 west; township 2, in ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 west, and township 3, in ranges 1, 2 and 3 west. The C. P. R. enters its northeast corner, and, after running a distance of about six miles to Rosenfeld, branches off westward, forming the Pembina branch, and southward to the international boundary, where junction is made with the Great Northern railway.

Settlement commenced in 1875, and consisted mostly of the German race of the Mennonite faith, and now there are 1,300 resident farmers, with a total population of 7,806. The assessed value of property is \$1,875,206; the taxes per quarter section are \$18, which includes about \$3 for statute labor, and there is no bonded debt.

There are eighteen schools in receipt of the Government grant, but owing to religious causes, which lead the Mennonite to oppose the non-sectarian schools of the Province, they support some forty private schools and engage their own teachers.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are some 250 quarter sections of land for sale or rent in this municipality, and when sales are effected the prices range from \$15 to \$40 per acre.

The land is very flat and contains no natural timber, though many of the Mennonite villages have beautiful groves of soft maple, poplar and cottonwood, forming shaded avenues through the streets. The greater part of the municipality is rich wheat land,

though there are considerable areas of grazing land, and hay is abundant.

The soil is a black loam, and towards the western part of the municipality it is somewhat lighter, but a clay subsoil underlies the whole district. Water in abundance can be obtained at a depth of from 12 to 18 feet, though some bored wells 100 to 175 feet deep have been sunk.

The yield of wheat is from 18 to 25 bushels per acre, and a large quantity of flax is grown.

There is a creamery and cheese factory at Rosenfeld, and the stock consists of 5,760 horses, 6,584 cattle, 739 pigs and 4,742 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

Alona, a village of 350 inhabitants, is on the C. P. R. line, seven miles north of Gretna. The people are mostly of German origin, and take great pride in their school, which is a building erected at a cost of \$5,000. There are four large elevators and a flax warehouse, as well as a large flour mill.

Rosenfeld, the junction of the Gretna and Pembina branches of the C. P. R., has a population of 200 inhabitants of mixed German and Canadian nationality. There is a school house, a church, a creamery and cheese factory, three large elevators and two flax warehouses.

Pium Coulee, with a mixed population of German and Canadian races, has 600 inhabitants and is an incorporated village. There is a large public school and church, a large up-to-date flour mill, five elevators and a flax warehouse.

Gretna, a village municipality, is the most important in the Mennonite reserve west of the Red river. Its population is a little over 800, of Canadian and German nationality, the rising generation being nearly all of Canadian birth. There are four churches, two schools, fine stores of all kinds, six large elevators, machine shops, blacksmith shops, and all the requisites of a first-class market town. Gretna is the centre of a good grain trade, though the territory immediately south is cut off by the international boundary line. J. P. Friesen & Sons are the proprietors of a first-class steam roller flour mill, four stories high, and there are five elevators and two flax warehouses for the storage of grain.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are in this municipality so many wealthy farmers that it is a difficult matter to make a selection of three or four. The fol-

lowing, however, might be mentioned: Isaac Miller, "The Schultz," or Headman of the Mennonites; Mr. E. Penner and Mr. A. Heppner, all of Gretna.

The Reeve of the municipality is Mr. A. Heppner, and the clerk, Mr. F. F. Siemens, of Altona, who will gladly answer all enquiries as to lands, etc. There are, however, very few opportunities to secure land in this municipality, and prices are very high.

## Municipality of Stanley.

This municipality consists of 11 townships, being township 4, in range 3; townships 3 and 4, in range 4, and townships 1, 2 and 3, in ranges 5 and 6 west. It was formed in 1890 from portions of adjoining municipalities, and has no debenture indebtedness. It is crossed in the centre from east to west by the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., and part of its northern boundary is touched by the Northern Pacific railway.

Settlement commenced in 1873-4, and now there are 900 resident farmers, with a total population of 3,610, most of whom are Canadians and the remainder of German origin. The assessed value of property is \$1,569,000, and the taxes per quarter section are about \$18. There are thirty-three schools, or on an average of three to a township.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 125 quarter sections for sale in Stanley, at prices from \$5 to \$30 per acre. The land is all suited for wheat growing, with the exception of parts of township 1, ranges 5 and 6 west, which is broken and covered with considerable timber, and about 3,000 acres of timber in other parts of the municipality.

The soil is a black, sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and water in abundance is obtained at a depth of from 8 to 12 feet.

The average yield of wheat is from 16 to 20 bushels per acre, and the stock consists of 3,401 horses, 4,610 cattle, 2,593 pigs and 295 sheep.

### MARKETS.

Morden, on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., became incorporated in May, 1895. It is one of the most thriving towns in

Southern Manitoba, has a population of 1,500, and an assessment of \$384,000. Morden has nine churches, the largest being the Methodist and the Presbyterian; two large brick school houses erected at a cost of \$11,000; a municipal hall, a general hospital and nurses' home, a public hall with a seating capacity of 600, a Land Titles office, a customs outpost, three banks, many excellent stores, and two newspapers. There is a woollen mill employing twelve hands, a foundry, an electric light plant rented by the municipality, seven elevators of the largest size, two flax warehouses, a flour mill of 75 barrels capacity, and a pump factory.

Winkler, on the C.P.R., a village of 400 inhabitants, has a large flour mill, two churches, a good school and two elevators.

Thornhill has three churches, a school and three elevators.

Myrtle, on the Northern Pacific & Manitoba railway, lies between the municipalities of Stanley and Dufferin, and contains a public school and three elevators.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. W. F. Morden settled by the town which bears his name in 1874, in company with his father and other members of his family. They had a very small capital, and Mr. Morden homesteaded part of the present townsite of Morden before the railway was built; he is worth to-day \$40,000. Mr. A. P. Stevenson also arrived in 1874 without any capital, and, after working for others, took up land for himself; he now owns one of the best farms in Manitoba, and for years has devoted his attention to the cultivation of fruit trees and nursery stock; he is now wealthy. Many other instances could be quoted of remarkable individual progress, both in agricultural and mercantile lines.

The Reeve is Mr. John Borthwick, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. C. McCorquodale, both of Morden, who will give full details to intending immigrants.



## Municipality of Morris

This municipality consists of 11 townships, being townships 4, 5 and 6, in range 1 east and in ranges 1 and 2 west, and townships 5 and 6, in range 2 east. The Northern Pacific railway enters from the south and follows the Red river on its way north to Winnipeg, and from Morris, almost in the centre of the municipality and in a straight westerly direction, runs the Brandon branch of the same road. The C. P. R. Pembina line from Winnipeg runs due south to Morris and thence in a southwesterly direction. In addition to the Red river, there are the Morris and Boyne rivers, none of which, however, have high banks, and serve to drain the land of the surplus water caused by the melting of the snow in spring.

Settlement commenced in 1874, and now there are 324 resident farmers, with an assessed value of property of \$625,000. There are nineteen schools, and the taxes for all purposes are \$17 per quarter section per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

Morris contains nearly 800 quarter sections for sale at from \$4 to \$6 per acre. Fully three-quarters of this municipality is open prairie, suitable for wheat growing, and the remainder is grazing land, occasionally intercepted with low meadows and clumps of trees, and very well suited for stock raising. There is considerable timber along the Red river, and hay is very abundant.

The soil is a rich, black loam on a white clay subsoil, and is very productive. In addition to the water afforded by the three rivers mentioned above, water can be obtained anywhere upon digging a moderate depth.

There is a creamery and cheese factory at Union Point, and the stock consists of 1,300 horses, 1,714 cattle, 974 pigs and 205 sheep.

The yield of wheat per acre is from 18 to 30 bushels.

### MARKETS.

Morris, an incorporated town, with 750 inhabitants, has four elevators, two hotels, a newspaper, three churches and a school. It is quite a railroad centre and is just forty miles south of Winnipeg.

McTavish is on the C. P. R. line, six miles north of Morris.

Silver Plains, a station on the Northern Pacific railway, is eight miles north of Morris.

Union Point, also on the Northern Pacific, has one elevator and a cheese factory.

Lowes, a station on the Morris-Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific railway, is ten miles west of Morris. It is named after the Lowe Brothers, who own a very large farm here.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Geo. Moody came into Morris in 1880, from Ontario, with very limited means, and he now owns 400 acres of good land, with fine buildings, implements and stock. Mr. James Lewis came about two years earlier than Mr. Moody, with no money, but he now owns some \$12,000 worth of property. Mr. Lewis Kastner, Mr. John Dobbin and numerous others could be cited to prove the resources of the district.

The Reeve, Mr. Henry Snarr, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. H. R. Whitworth, both of Morris, will give all necessary information to intending settlers.

### Municipality of Montcalm.

This municipality consists of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  townships, being townships 2 and 3, in range 1 east; townships 1 and 2, in range 2 east, west of the Red river, and township 4, in range 2 east. It is traversed from north to south by the Northern Pacific railway, and is divided by the Red river, and an Indian reserve lies on its eastern edge.

Settlement commenced in 1877, and now there are 530 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$575,951. There are sixteen schools, and the average tax per quarter section is \$27.25.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are some 309 quarter sections for sale at prices varying from \$5 to \$25 per acre, according to the quality of the land.

This municipality, being in the Red river basin, the soil is a very rich, black loam, with an area of about 180 quarter sections of wheat land, the remainder being grazing land, partly wooded and partly broken by ravines.

Water is to be had on every farm at a moderate depth, and in addition to the Red river there are two streams, Marais and Plum Coulee, which afford water for stock.

The stock consists of 1,589 horses, 2,013 cattle, 1,339 hogs and 204 sheep.

The yield of wheat is from 15 to 32 bushels per acre.

#### MARKETS.

Letellier, on the Northern Pacific railway, has two elevators, a school and a church.

St. Jean Baptiste, also on the Northern Pacific railway, has an elevator, a school, a church and a grist mill.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Ardelard Dupuis came to his present location twelve years ago, from Berthier, Quebec, with a capital of less than \$2,000. He is well pleased with the country and is worth nearly \$5,000. Messrs. Louis Taillon, Gideon Roy and Le Boire Baril are all men who have prospered in this municipality.

The Reeve is Mr. Napoleon Comault, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Joseph Baril, both of St. Jean Baptiste, who will supply further particulars to intending settlers on application.

### Municipality of Macdonald.

This municipality comprises townships 7, 8 and 9 and fractional 10, in ranges 1 and 2 east, and townships 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 1 and 2 west, and contains about 413 square miles. The C. P. R. Pembina branch runs through the eastern portion, whilst the Glenboro branch of the same line cuts across the northeast corner. The La Salle river flows eastward through the municipality on its way to join the Red river.

Settlement commenced in 1872, and now there are 500 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$796,862. There are fourteen schools, and the average taxes on a quarter section are \$13 per annum.

## DESCRIPTION.

Macdonald contains 960 quarter sections for sale or to rent, and the price paid for land is from \$3 to \$5 per acre. The greater part of the land is adapted for wheat growing, though there is considerable grazing land, and the banks of the La Salle river are heavily wooded. Hay is abundant, and this vicinity is well suited for mixed farming. The fact that this municipality lies so near to the City of Winnipeg, and is connected with that city by two lines of railway, gives the farmers the benefit of a convenient market for all their produce. They can thus greatly increase their earnings without going to much expense, for the sale of eggs, milk, butter, produce, etc., in a large and convenient market, is very profitable and greatly supplements the revenue derived from the sale of wheat.

The soil is a rich, black loam on a clay subsoil, and is well-adapted for the growth of all cereals.

Water is supplied to a portion of the municipality by the La Salle river, but can be obtained anywhere by digging from 30 to 50 feet.

The stock consists of 2,000 horses, 8,000 cattle, and 3,500 swine; poultry raising is also extensively carried on.

## MARKETS.

Winnipeg, although outside the municipality, is the principal market, and ready sale is found for everything produced by the farmers. And not only do farmers have the benefit of a good market in which to sell their wheat, butter, eggs, hay, stock and small produce, but they have the additional advantage of buying what they need at lowest prices.

Starbuck, in the northeast corner of the municipality, and on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R., has one elevator.

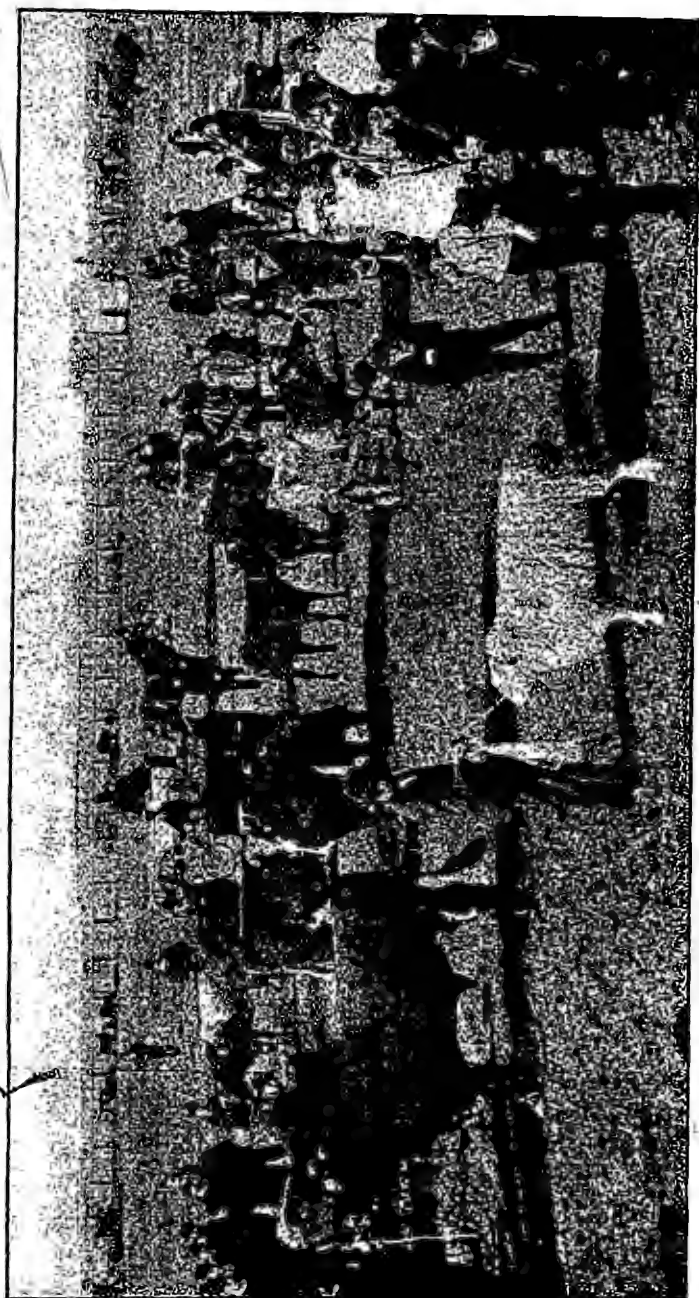
Shanawan, on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R., has one elevator.

La Salle and Osborne are also stations on the Pembina branch.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Among the men who have prospered in this municipality are Mr. Basil Theroux, Mr. Joseph Cornier, Mr. David Rogers, Mr. Thomas Wilson and Mr. James Smith. These men have all made farming a success and possess excellent farms, with comfortable homes.





At the Carman Agricultural Show, Municipality of Dufferin.



The Reeve is Mr. Dougald Stewart, of Starbuck; the clerk, Mr. John Cuddy, of Mandan, and the treasurer, Mr. Basil Theroux, of La Salle. Intending immigrants wishing for information relating to the municipality should apply to any of the above named officers.

## Municipality of Dufferin.

Dufferin consists of townships 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in rangès 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 west, and contains 900 square miles. The Glenboro branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through from east to west, from which line a spur is run due south to Carman, a distance of about twelve miles. The Brandon branch of the Northern Pacific railway runs through the extreme south of the municipality.

Settlement commenced in 1879, and now there are 1,200 resident farmers, with an assessment of \$1,833,321. There are thirty-seven schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$12.50 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 1,800 quarter sections for sale or to rent in this municipality, and the price of land is from \$1 to \$12 per acre.

The greater part of the municipality is open prairie and is easily brought under cultivation, but townships 8 and 9, in range 7, and township 9, in range 6, are heavily wooded, as are also the banks of the Boyne river. Hay is also very abundant, and large quantities are baled for shipment each year.

The soil in the northern portion is a dark loam on a clay sub-soil and the remainder of the municipality is somewhat lighter, but all is well adapted for wheat growing.

Water can be had almost anywhere at a depth of from 8 to 20 feet, and there are a number of springs and creeks which serve to water the stock.

There is a cheese factory at Carman, which does a thriving business, and the stock consists of 3,666 horses, 4,500 cattle, 1,438 swine and 690 sheep.

The average yield of wheat is from 18 to 25 bushels per acre, and oats and barley are correspondingly productive.

## MARKETS.

Fannystelle, Elm Creek, Haywood and St. Claude are stations on the C. P. R. Elm Creek is the point from which the Carman spur leaves the Glenboro branch.

Myrtle, in the southwest corner of the municipality, on the Northern Pacific railway, has two elevators.

Roland, on the southern edge of the municipality, has a population of 400, and is a good business centre. There are four churches, two elevators and a weekly newspaper.

Rosebank, about eight miles west of Roland, has two elevators and a church.

Miami, also on the Northern Pacific railway, is a rapidly growing village, with three elevators, a church, a school and a newspaper.

Deerwood, in the southwest corner of the municipality, is noted for the large quantities of wood that are shipped from there each year..

Barnsley is a station on the railway between Elm Creek and Carman.

Carman, the terminus of the Carman branch of the C. P. R., is a busy and rapidly growing place. There are four elevators with a combined capacity of 220,000 bushels, a flour mill, a cheese factory and a pump factory. There are two chartered banks, a school, four churches and a newspaper. Carman is growing rapidly and is an important wheat centre. It is an incorporated town, having its own council and Mayor.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

There are a great many men who have made wonderful progress in this municipality, especially as farmers. Mr. Joseph Johnston, Mr. Richard Salter, Mr. George Sexsmith and Mr. Alex. Stevenson are among the earliest arrivals, whilst amongst those who came later are Mr. Alex. Morrison, Reeve; Mr. W. H. Elford, Mr. Geo. Ross, and Mr. Andrew Graham, all of whom own excellent farms with fine residences and buildings.

Communications by intending settlers should be addressed to either of the following gentlemen: Mr. Alex. Morrison, Reeve; Mr. J. R. Carthew, clerk; or Mr. H. E. Robison, treasurer, all of Carman.

## Municipality of Portage la Prairie

This municipality consists of 20 townships, being townships 10, 11, 12, 13 and part of 14, in ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8, and townships 10, 11 and part of 12, in range 4 west. The main line of the C. P. R. runs through the centre of the municipality in an almost south-westerly direction, whilst the Northern Pacific railway traverses the municipality in a northwesterly direction, crossing the C. P. R. track at Portage la Prairie and running to Beaver, from where it will soon be extended westward. A spur runs from Portage to Oakland, a village about ten miles due north of Portage, and the Canadian Northern railway Dauphin branch starts from Portage and runs towards the northwest. The Assiniboine river enters the southeast corner of Portage la Prairie and flows in a winding course to the northeast, and on the north the municipality is bounded by Lake Manitoba. There is a small Indian reserve bordering on the Assiniboine river in the southeast corner of the municipality.

Settlement commenced nearly fifty years ago, and this is one of the oldest settled districts in the Province. The assessed value of property is \$2,496,167, the number of resident farmers 1,050, the number of schools 38, and the taxes per quarter section are about \$20 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 750 quarter sections for sale or rent and the price paid for land is from \$8 to \$30 per acre, according to location and improvements.

This municipality contains a large amount of prairie land, which is justly famous for its productiveness. The Portage Plains are noted for the large yields obtained and the consequent wealth of the farmers. There is an abundant supply of timber suitable both for building and fuel and hay is very plentiful. Parts of the municipality are well-suited for mixed farming owing to large areas of excellent hay and grazing meadows, and Portage la Prairie town is a good market for dairy produce.

The soil is a rich, black loam on a clay subsoil and is very fertile. It is somewhat lighter than the soil of the Red River Valley.

Water can be obtained by sinking wells anywhere from 10 to 20 feet deep and is of excellent quality. The Assiniboine river and Lake Manitoba also supply water for stock.

There are two creameries in the municipality, one at Macdonald and one at Portage la Prairie, and both are doing a large business.

The municipality contains 4,080 horses, 3,734 cattle, 250 sheep and 3,287 pigs.

The average yield of wheat is from 20 to 35 bushels per acre.

#### MARKETS.

Portage la Prairie, the principal wheat market of the municipality, is an incorporated town of 4,500 inhabitants and is an important railway centre. There are six elevators, an oatmeal mill, a planing and saw mill, a court house and jail, Provincial Home for Incurables, a Land Titles office, an Indian school, three chartered banks, six churches, a creamery, and four newspapers.

High Bluff, on the main line of the C. P. R., has three elevators, two churches and a school.

Poplar Point has one elevator.

Macdonald, to the northwest of Portage la Prairie town and on the Manitoba & North-Western railway, has three elevators and a creamery and cheese factory.

Oakville, southeast of Portage la Prairie and on the Northern Pacific railway, has two elevators.

Burnside, on the main line of the C. P. R. west of Portage, has one elevator and two churches.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Kenneth McKenzie came to Portage la Prairie some thirty years ago, with very little capital, and started farming. He now owns a large amount of land, with excellent buildings and has a fine herd of stock. Dr. James Cowan arrived in the earliest seventies, also with very little capital. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising for the past twenty-eight years, and is now one of the wealthiest men in Central Manitoba. Many other instances could be given to prove the fertility of this municipality.

The Reeve is Mr. George Lytle, of High Bluff, and the clerk and treasurer, D. McCowan, of Portage la Prairie, to whom all enquiries respecting the municipality should be directed.



A Herd of Holstein Cattle owned by a Farmer in the Municipality of Portage la Prairie.





## Municipality of St. François Xavier

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This municipality consists of about 8 townships and lies to the east of Portage la Prairie. It is one of the oldest settled districts in the Province, and, being settled before the country was surveyed, is of an irregular shape. The Assiniboine river runs in a southeasterly direction through the northern portion, whilst the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific railway runs almost parallel to the river and about six miles south of it.

Settlement commenced some seventy or eighty years ago, and now there are 310 resident farmers and the assessed value of property is \$752,628. There are eleven schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$11 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 500 quarter sections for sale in St. François Xavier at from \$6 to \$7 per acre.

The land is of a level character throughout, and about half of it is open prairie wheat land, the remainder being either grazing or else wooded areas. The banks of the Assiniboine and La Salle rivers and several smaller streams are all heavily wooded and numerous bluffs of poplar are dotted here and there, affording fuel and building material.

The greater portion of this municipality lies in the Assiniboine valley plain and the soil is almost inexhaustible. It is a rich, black loam of unusual depth on a light-colored clay subsoil.

The water supply is generally obtained from the numerous springs, creeks and the two rivers. Where wells have been sunk, good water has been secured at moderate depths.

There is one creamery and seven large and eight small cheese factories in the municipality and they are all doing well. The stock consists of 1,065 horses, 4,432 cattle, 393 hogs and 423 sheep.

### MARKETS.

Eustache and White Plains are stations on the N. P. railway.

La Salle, almost in the centre of the municipality, has one elevator and a creamery and cheese factory.

St. Francois Xavier, on the Assiniboine river and six miles distant from Headingly, the nearest station, has two ~~large~~ factories, a church, etc.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Herbert W. Husband came to this section of the country in 1874, with a capital of \$15 on his arrival. He now owns 688 acres of land, 100 head of cattle, 200 head of sheep, some fine horses and excellent buildings. Pierre Lavallée was born here and has been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he was old enough. He has a good farm of 542 acres, a fairly large herd, a comfortable dwelling and good stables and barns. Napoleon Gagnon came here about twenty years ago with virtually no means, but at present owns 500 acres of land and is in comfortable circumstances.

Intending immigrants should address all enquiries to the Reeve, Mr. G. H. Prefontaine, of St. Eustache, or to the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Pierre Lavallée, of St. Francois Xavier.

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## Municipality of St. Pauls.

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This municipality lies to the northeast of Kildonan and contains about 30,700 acres. It is also divided by the Red river and traversed by the main line of the C. P. R. and the West Selkirk branch of the same railway. St. Pauls, like Kildonan and St. Andrews, was settled many years ago—from seventy to eighty years—and has a history and a past. There are now 150 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$190,000. There are two schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section are \$30 per annum.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 11,500 acres of land for sale at from \$6 to \$8 per acre. This municipality contains a considerable area of prairie land suitable for wheat growing, and the remainder is either grazing or hay land, with a very small wooded area east of the Red river. The land is very fertile, but the farmers so far have not devoted themselves to any great extent to wheat raising.

The soil is a rich, black loam near the river, but becomes somewhat lighter on going back a few miles.

Water is obtained principally from the Red river, but many wells have been sunk to a depth of from 30 to 50 feet and yield an abundant supply of excellent water.

The stock consists of 325 horses, 1,000 cattle, 250 hogs and 50 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

There are no markets in the municipality, but the trains stop at Middlechurch, Parkdale and Bird's Hill, thus permitting people to do their business in Winnipeg.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. James McNaughton came to St. Pauls fifteen years ago with little capital. He now owns two farms, a herd of cattle, as well as other farm stock. Mr. Edwin Hoddinott also came about fifteen years ago, and without any capital. He worked for others until he could start himself, and now he owns a fine farm, cattle, horses, and a comfortable home. Mr. Samuel Mizer is another instance of the possibilities of this district.

The Reeve is Mr. N. J. McGregor, of Bird's Hill, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. A. J. Kayll, of Middlechurch, and all enquiries made by intending settlers should be directed to either of the above gentlemen.

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## Municipality of Kildonan.

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Kildonan comprises about 20,000 acres and is immediately north of the City of Winnipeg. The main line of the C. P. R. and the Selkirk and Stonewall branches of the same road traverse the municipality, while the Red river divides it into almost equal parts.

This is one of the first settled municipalities in the Province, being historically associated with the first settlers introduced by Lord Selkirk in 1812. There are now 189 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$346,639. There are three schools in the municipality, and the taxes are about 19 mills on the dollar.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 4,200 acres of unoccupied land, most of which is for sale at from \$15 to \$30 per acre.

This municipality is divided by the Red river, and the prairie land is very limited. The large farms are mostly being divided up into ten-acre plots, which make excellent market gardens and give both sustenance and employment to a family. The east bank of the Red river is wooded, and from here, as well as from some poplar bluffs elsewhere, the settlers get their fuel.

The wheat fields are very rich and fertile, but with a market so near farmers find that garden produce as a rule pays them much better.

The soil is a heavy black loam, except at a few points on the river, where the soil is more or less sandy.

The chief supply of water is from the Red river, but wells are also used, good water being obtainable upon boring to a depth of from 40 to 80 feet.

The great number of farmers conduct small private dairies, and a great deal of produce is sent to Winnipeg each season.

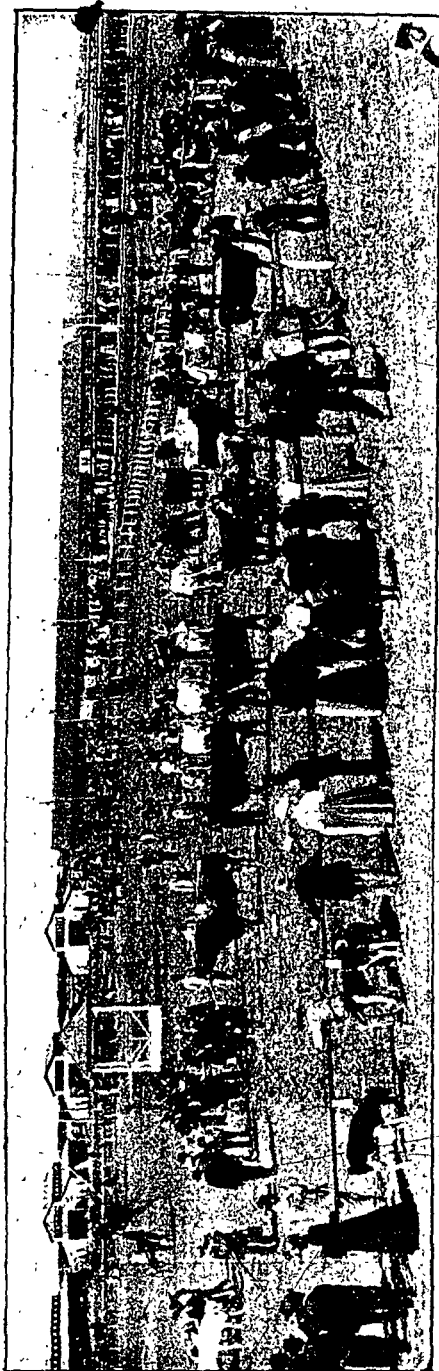
The stock consists of 440 horses, 800 cattle and 145 hogs.

Winnipeg, the principal market, can be reached by three different lines of railway as well as by the electric car. Convenience to market is an important factor in agriculture, and certainly the farmers of Kildonan can have no reason to complain, for they have the largest market in Western Canada almost at their very door.

Mr. Thomas McIntosh came here about fifteen years ago and had very limited means. At present he owns a model market garden and intends to follow up his present business more extensively in the future. Mr. John Henderson was born here and has directed his attention to wheat growing and stock raising, at which he has been so successful that he now owns 350 acres of land and a fine herd of stock. Mr. William Fraser was also born here and has always taken a great interest in this Province. He is in independent circumstances, and the example that is afforded by his success ought to be reassuring to others.

The Reeve, Mr. John Henderson, of Fernton, or the clerk and treasurer, Mr. G. F. Munroe, Box 535, Winnipeg, will give full particulars regarding the municipality to intending settlers.





Judging Cattle at the Winnipeg Summer Fair.



## Municipality of Assiniboia.

Assiniboia consists of the Parishes of St. James, St. Charles, Headingly and part of St. Boniface, and contains 60,000 acres. The Portage branch of the Northern Pacific railway and the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R. traverse this municipality, while the Assiniboine river, after which the municipality is named, divides it into almost equal portions.

Settlement commenced some seventy or eighty years ago, and now there are 250 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$478,639.

There are four schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section are \$10 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are only about 1,000 acres of land unoccupied or for sale in this municipality at a price of from \$7 to \$15 per acre.

More than half of this municipality is open prairie and is good wheat land. The farmers devote themselves to market gardening and find a ready sale for their produce in the City of Winnipeg. The banks of the Assiniboine river and of Sturgeon creek are wooded, and from here, as well as from some poplar bluffs on the open prairie, a plentiful supply of fuel is obtained.

The soil is a fine, rich, black loam, and is practically inexhaustible.

The Assiniboine river and Sturgeon creek furnish water for most of the municipality, but in other parts water is obtained in abundance at a depth of from 10 to 40 feet.

There is a cheese factory at Headingly which does an extensive business among the farmers, and the stock consists of 640 horses, 1,565 cattle, 386 hogs and 32 sheep.

There is a good grist mill in the municipality with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, and with a small elevator in connection.

### MARKETS.

Winnipeg, contiguous to the municipality and only fourteen miles distant from its most remote corner, is the principal market. It is easily reached by railway or road and affords not only an excel-

lent market to sell in, but also to purchase in. The proximity to Winnipeg has done much to build up and enrich the farmers of this municipality.

St. James, about three miles southwest of Winnipeg, is on the C. P. R. Pembina branch.

St. Charles, on the Portage branch of the Northern Pacific, has a school and two churches.

Headingley, on the Glenboro branch of the C. P. R., and distant from Winnipeg twelve miles, has a cheese factory, a lumber factory, a hotel and an elevator.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. John Taylor is a Manitoban by birth and has devoted all his life to farming and stock raising. He owns about 1,000 acres of land, of which he cultivates about one-third and has the rest as pasture for his stock. He has good substantial buildings and owns, as well, a store, a hotel and a blacksmith shop. He has certainly done well. W. T. Lonsdale came here nearly fifty years ago, and now owns a good farm with numerous horses and cattle and is in easy circumstances. Many instances of increase in wealth could be cited in this municipality, having the great advantage of being situated so near the Capital City.

The Reeve is Mr. S. C. Caron, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Frank Ness, both of St. Charles. They will answer the enquiries of intending settlers.

## Municipality of Rosser.

Rosser comprises about five townships, being part of township 11 and township 12, in range 1 west and ranges 1 and 2 east, and part of township 12, in range 2 west. It is traversed by the main line of the C. P. R., which runs in a northwesterly direction, and the C. P. R. Stonewall branch runs across its eastern edge.

Settlement commenced in 1881-2, and now there are 277 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$573,619.

There are eight schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$10 per annum.



## DESCRIPTION.

There are about 350 quarter sections of land for sale at prices ranging from \$5 to \$20 per acre.

This municipality contains a very extensive area of open prairie, although there are large grazing and hay lands. The supply of timber for fuel and building purposes is rather limited, 1,000 acres of wooded country including the amount. The land being partly suitable for cultivation and partly for stock raising makes this municipality well constituted for mixed farming, and it has the additional advantage of being near the City of Winnipeg, which affords a ready market for dairy produce.

The soil is a rich, black loam on a clay subsoil, but there are some sandy and gravel ridges. The municipality contains many fine quarries of limestone, which is profitably utilized for building purposes. There is also a large quantity of this stone shipped to various parts of the Province.

The supply of water is derived chiefly from wells, good water being procured at a depth of twenty feet, beneath which lies the solid limestone rock.

The farmers have already gone in quite extensively for stock raising and dairying, many of them operating small dairies of their own. One farmer, Mr. Corbett, produces on an average 125 lbs. of butter a week during the summer.

The stock consists of 598 horses, 1,738 cattle and 357 hogs.

## MARKETS.

Bergen is a station on the C.P.R., seven miles west of Winnipeg.

Rosser, about the centre of the municipality, is on the C. P. R., and is fifteen miles west of Winnipeg.

Meadows, in the northwest corner of the municipality, is also on the C. P. R.

Winnipeg, although outside of the municipality, is, as may be imagined, the principal market and purchasing point.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Messrs. Simpson Bros. came to this district in 1885 and at first worked out to earn some capital and to gain experience. Later on they commenced farming and stock raising, and now they own 1,760 acres of land, 600 acres of which they cultivate, and use the re-

mainder for pasture for their stock. They own a large herd, some good horses, and have first-class buildings. Mr. Walter James arrived here in 1880 and commenced farming and stock raising. He owns a large area of good land, thoroughbred cattle and swine, and has made a great success of tree-planting. His dwelling is surrounded by one of the finest groves and shelter belts in the Province. Mr. James Galbraith and many others have had phenomenal success while conducting farms in this district.

The Reeve is Mr. A. F. Preston, of Winnipeg, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. W. G. Styles, of Rosser, and intending immigrants should apply to either of these gentlemen for further particulars.

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## Municipality of St. Laurent.

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This municipality comprises  $4\frac{1}{2}$  townships and lies between Lake Manitoba and Shoal Lake. The projected Hudson Bay railway will run through this municipality, but at present there is no railway communication with outside points.

Settlement commenced thirty-five years ago, and now there are 135 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$102,592. There are four schools in the municipality, and the annual taxes per quarter section are \$8.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 375 quarter sections for sale at the price of \$1.50 per acre. St. Laurent is flat in its general conformation and contains a large area of prairie land. Hay and grazing land is very plentiful and bluffs of poplar and oak afford an abundance of fuel and some building material. Owing to there being no railway facilities, and consequently no market, there has been no effort made to cultivate wheat or other grains. The principal industry is stock raising, dairying and fishing. A ready market for butter and cheese is found in Winnipeg or Portage la Prairie, while the fish are shipped all over the Province, and exported to points beyond.

The soil is a rich, black loam, but it is in places very stony. The stones are on the surface only and can easily be removed, leaving first-class wheat fields.

Water can be obtained by digging from 10 to 15 feet in any part of the municipality, while Lake Manitoba and numerous smaller lakes afford water for the stock.

There are 305 horses, 1,217 cattle, 136 pigs and 15 sheep in the municipality, and though there are no creameries, yet most farmers have small dairies, and the average annual production of butter is 50,000 lbs. There are six cheese factories in the municipality, and they all do an extensive business with the farmers.

#### MARKETS.

St. Laurent, Harperville and Oak Point are small villages with post offices and stores. From here the dairy produce is shipped to Winnipeg or Portage la Prairie, and supplies taken out in exchange.

The building of a line of railway would lead to the rapid development of this part of the country.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. W. G. Hunton came to this district twenty-nine years ago, and carried on a fur-trading business for several years, but later went in for stock raising. At this he has steadily prospered, and he is now comfortably situated. Mr. Laurent Atkinson came here ten and Mr. John Connelly fourteen years ago, both without means, but after working some time for others, commenced stock raising, and now have comfortable homes and fine herds. Many other instances could be given of prosperity, although there is virtually no wheat produced. With a convenient market, however, this industry would soon come into prominence.

The Reeve, J. M. J. Mulvihill, or the clerk and treasurer, Mr. W. G. Hunton, both of St. Laurent, will gladly supply further particulars of the municipality to intending immigrants.



## District of Posen.

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The unorganized district of Posen, north of St. Laurent, is very similar in character to that municipality. The settlement is very sparse and there are large areas of land for sale, as well as many homesteads open for entry. The principal centres of settlement are Clarkleigh and Seamo. Cattle raising and dairying are the chief branches of agriculture, but considerable quantities of coarse grains grown for feed. Lundyville, on the shore of Lake Manitoba, is the centre of a considerable trade in fish.

Information about this district may be secured from Mr. T. Seaman, Seamo P. O., who was clerk of the former Municipality of Posen.

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## Municipality of Rockwood.

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This municipality consists of 15 townships, being townships 13 to 17, inclusive, in ranges 1, 2 and half of 3 east. The Stonewall branch of the C. P. R. runs northward through the centre of the municipality, for the present ending at Teulon, about twelve miles from the northern edge of the municipality.

Settlement commenced in 1875-6, and now there are about 600 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$713,500.

There are nineteen schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$12.50 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 868 quarter sections for sale or to rent and the market price of land is \$3 per acre. Rockwood in general is of a level conformation and contains an extensive area of open prairie. The wheat lands are good, but in a few places there is considerable stone on the surface. The grazing lands are considerable, and the hay lands, especially on the east side of the municipality, are very productive and more than supply local needs. There are about 10,000 acres of wooded land which supply an abundance of fuel and will

continue to do so for many years. The most important industry outside of agriculture is quarrying, limestone of excellent quality being found in abundance. For years past the greater part of the stone required in Winnipeg has been shipped from here. The principal quarries are at Stonewall and Stony Mountain and are worked from the surface to twenty feet in depth. Considerable attention has been given to fruit growing, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, plums, and even apples, being successfully cultivated.

In parts the soil is a black loam with a sandy subsoil, and in other places it is mixed loam and sand with a clay subsoil. Stock raising is successfully carried on where the soil is too stony for grain growing.

The chief supply of water is obtained from wells, good water being found at a depth of from 10 to 80 feet on limestone rock. A number of springs and small streams are of assistance to stock raisers.

There is one cheese factory at Stonewall and a number of private dairies are operated by the farmers, and the produce finds a ready sale in Winnipeg. The stock consists of 2,231 horses, 7,401 cattle, 1,808 hogs and 131 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

Stony Mountain, in the southern portion of the municipality, contains several excellent quarries, from which large quantities of stone is shipped to Winnipeg and other points. The Provincial penitentiary is situated here. It has good stores, hotel, etc.

Stonewall, the principal local market of the municipality, contains four elevators, a flour mill, a cheese factory, and a number of excellent quarries. Its population is 500; its distance from Winnipeg is twenty miles, and for some years it was the terminus of the railway, which, however, has now been extended to Teulon.

Balmoral, ten miles north of Stonewall, has an elevator, a tannery and an hotel.

Teulon, the present terminus of the railway, is thirty-nine miles north of Winnipeg.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Edward Good came to this section about 27 years ago with limited means, but now he owns a large farm, which he successfully cultivates, as well as a fine herd of stock and substantial farm

buildings. Mr. Charles Mollard, arrived twenty-five years ago without capital and now owns 1,280 acres of land, most of which he cultivates, and has also devoted his energies to stock raising. He and his sons have proved that this municipality is excellently suited for mixed farming. Mr. William Inkster, who arrived here some years ago, has also met with remarkable success in farming and stock raising, as have Messrs. Thomas Frankland, S. J. Jackson, Richard Smith and numerous others.

The Reeve is Mr. A. R. Mitchell, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Thomas Frankland, both of Stonewall, and enquiries made by intending settlers should be directed to either of these gentlemen.

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## Municipality of Woodlands.

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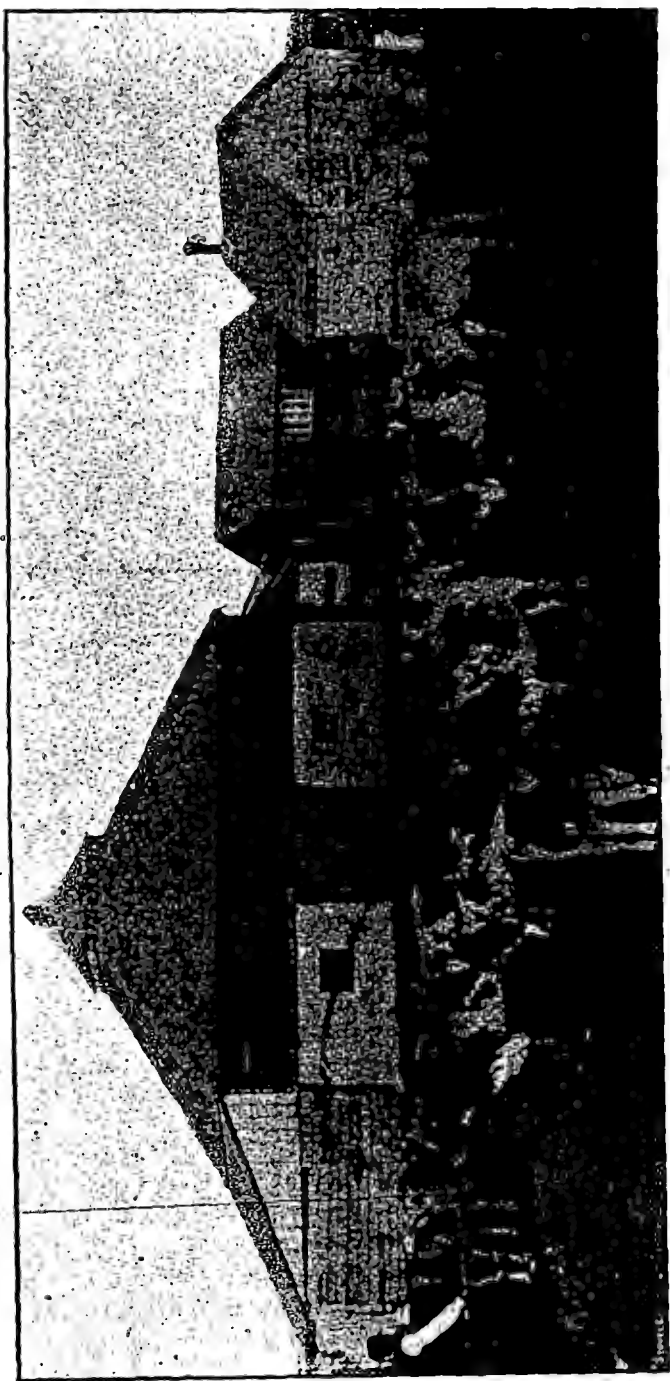
This municipality consists of 14 townships, being Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, in range 1 west, and 13, 14 and 15, in ranges, 2, 3 and 4 west. The main line of the C. P. R. passes through the southern portion of the municipality, whilst two projected lines bound for Hudson Bay may soon afford ample railway accommodation.

Settlement commenced in 1874-5, and now there are 525 resident farmers and the assessed value of property is \$541,899. There are sixteen schools in the municipality and the average taxes per quarter section are \$15 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 930 quarter sections of land for sale or to rent, and the selling price is from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

Woodlands, in its general outline, is of a level character, and contains a large amount of open prairie, partly suitable for wheat raising and partly grazing and hay lands. There are numerous and large poplar bluffs, which supply an abundance of fuel and contain enough to last for this purpose for many years to come. The abundance of hay and the large amount of grazing lands in this municipality particularly suits it for stock raising, while the excellent wheat fields makes it an ideal district for mixed farming. The abundance of fuel is of great value to the settlers and also adds no little beauty to the country. The western boundary of the northern



Farm Outbuildings in the Municipality of Woodlands.





portion of the municipality is formed by Shoal Lake, while Lake Manitoba lies on its northwestern border.

The soil in some places is a rich black loam on a sandy, limestone subsoil, and in other parts it is more or less sandy or gravelly.

There is an abundant supply of limestone, which is largely used for building purposes.

The principal water supply is derived from wells, which are of a depth varying from 15 to 70 feet. The water vein lies on a bed of limestone rock.

There is a cheese factory at Marquette, and a creamery at Reaburn, which is doing excellent work. It belongs to Messrs. Tully Bros., who also own sixty milch cows, and does an extensive trade with the farmers.

The stock consists of 1,377 horses, 5,000 cattle, 700 hogs and 250 sheep.

The yield of wheat is from 18 to 25 bushels per acre, and the average production of the municipality is 90,000 bushels. A large quantity of oats and barley is raised for the stock.

#### MARKETS.

Marquette, in the southern portion of the municipality and on the main line of the C. P. R., has a cheese factory and ships large quantities of hay each season.

Reaburn, six miles west of Marquette and also on the C. P. R., has an excellent creamery and cheese factory. The principal occupation of the people is baling and shipping hay and stock raising.

Meadow Lea and Woodlands are villages near the central portion of the municipality and are off the main line of railway. They serve as central points to which farmers bring their butter and other produce, from whence it is shipped to Winnipeg. Many of the farmers make large quantities of cheese.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Frederick Munn came to this section about twenty-five years ago with no means whatever and now owns a large farm, part of which he cultivates and devotes the rest to stock raising. He has a comfortable dwelling, substantial buildings and a good herd. Mr. James Proctor has devoted his energies to stock raising and only cultivates a small area of his land. He has many fine

thoroughbred cattle. This is a comparatively new municipality, yet many instances of rapid increase in wealth may be cited, among whom may be mentioned Mr. W. G. Styles, Mr. Isaac Scott and Mr. George Broadfoot.

The Reeve is Mr. David Porteous, of Woodlands, and the clerk, Mr. N. J. Campbell, of Argyle, either of whom will answer the enquiries of intending settlers.

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## Municipality of St. Andrews.

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St. Andrew's municipality lies west of the Red river, south of range 18, east of the centre of range 3 east, and north of range 12, and comprises 195,840 acres. The Selkirk branch of the C. P. R. runs parallel to the Red river and through the municipality for a distance of eleven miles, while the Stonewall branch in Rockwood affords a market and railway facilities to the north and western parts of the municipality.

Parts of this municipality are only recently opened up and now there are 336 resident farmers in the municipality, and the assessed value of property is \$374,188. This does not include the assessment of the Town of Selkirk.

There are ten schools in the rural districts, and the taxes are \$15.50 per annum per quarter section.

### DESCRIPTION.

There is a large amount of vacant land in this municipality, a considerable amount being still open for homesteading and the remainder for sale at the price of from \$1 per acre up.

Along the banks of the Red river and from three to six miles back the country is mostly timbered with poplar groves, interspersed with meadows. Beyond this timber belt lies the so-called St. Andrew's marsh, mostly in townships 13, 14 and 15, in range 3 east. Four years ago the Provincial Government expended \$100,000 in draining this swamp into Lake Winnipeg, and so successful have their efforts been that what was formerly swamp are now excellent hay meadows and grazing lands.

Not much attention has been paid to wheat raising in this district, dairying and hay baling being more lucrative.

Good water, in addition to that supplied by the numerous streams and lakes and the Red river, can be obtained upon digging from 10 to 25 feet.

A great number of farmers conduct private dairies, and the amount of produce annually sent to Winnipeg is considerable.

The stock consists of 1,120 horses, 3,260 cattle, 532 sheep and 596 hogs.

#### MARKETS.

Selkirk, which has been styled the "Paradise of the Province," occupies a lovely position on the west bank of the Red river, about twenty-two miles north of Winnipeg by road or rail. Being at the head of Lake Winnipeg navigation, it is the headquarters for all shipping and outfits employed in the fishing and lumber camps on the lake. And when it is considered that \$350,000 in steamers, tugs, boats and buildings alone has been invested by the companies engaged in these pursuits, and that the products are all handled at Selkirk, some idea may be formed of the business done here.

The population of the town is 2,250, and there are three good hotels, nine general and three hardware stores, three printing offices, two banks, five blacksmith shops, two drug stores, two bakers, four butchers, shoemakers; in fact, almost every line is represented, and there is also a good flour mill. The school buildings are the finest in the Province, outside of Winnipeg. The leading business of the town is lumber and fish. Of the latter 3,000,000 lbs. are shipped from the town yearly. About 9,000,000 feet of lumber are handled by the firms engaged in that business. The assessment of the town is \$670,000, which does not include the numerous steamboats and other vessels, which are exempt from taxation, nor the numerous public buildings belonging to the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Victoria Park and Lower Fort Garry are stations between West Selkirk and Winnipeg.

The parks along the Selkirk branch are very attractive, and in consequence every year an increasing number of pleasure seekers are camped here, coming from the City of Winnipeg and elsewhere.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

A great many instances are afforded of prosperity, and even wealth, through stock raising, dairying and haying, as well as lumbering and fishing.

The Reeve is Mr. E. B. Kett, of Parkdale, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. John Macdougall, of Lower Fort Garry, to whom all further enquiries should be directed.

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## Municipality of Gimli.

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Gimli consists of townships 18 to 27, inclusive, in ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 east, and the northern portion of ranges 5 and 6, in townships 24 to 27, and has an area of 900,000 acres. The municipality extends a distance of about sixty miles along the western shore of Lake Winnipeg and from eighteen to twenty-four miles westward.

The greater portion of the municipality is still unoccupied, and there are about 450 resident farmers within its borders. There are eleven schools and the taxes per quarter section are \$10.50 per year.

The great drawback in this municipality has been lack of railway facilities, but in the course of a few months the C. P. R. will extend their present Selkirk or Stonewall branch to Gimli or some point in the southern portion of the municipality and on the border of the lake.

Very little surveying has been done north of townships 22 and 23, and consequently all that portion of the municipality is practically unknown. It is known, however, that there is an unlimited quantity of jack pine, spruce, tamarac and poplar, and a large amount of excellent farm land.

The district north of Winnipeg and stretching between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba is a continuation of the Red River Valley, and has practically the same soil. There is the same low, level plain and the same rich clay subsoil covered by a layer of black loam.

A number of stony ridges run parallel to Lake Winnipeg and are heavily timbered with spruce and tamarac. Unfortunately,

forest fires have destroyed a large quantity of timber recently, but there is a great quantity still in the southern portion, while in the north the amount is almost inexhaustable. There are two portable saw mills working in the municipality, which do a large trade, and this number will soon be added to.

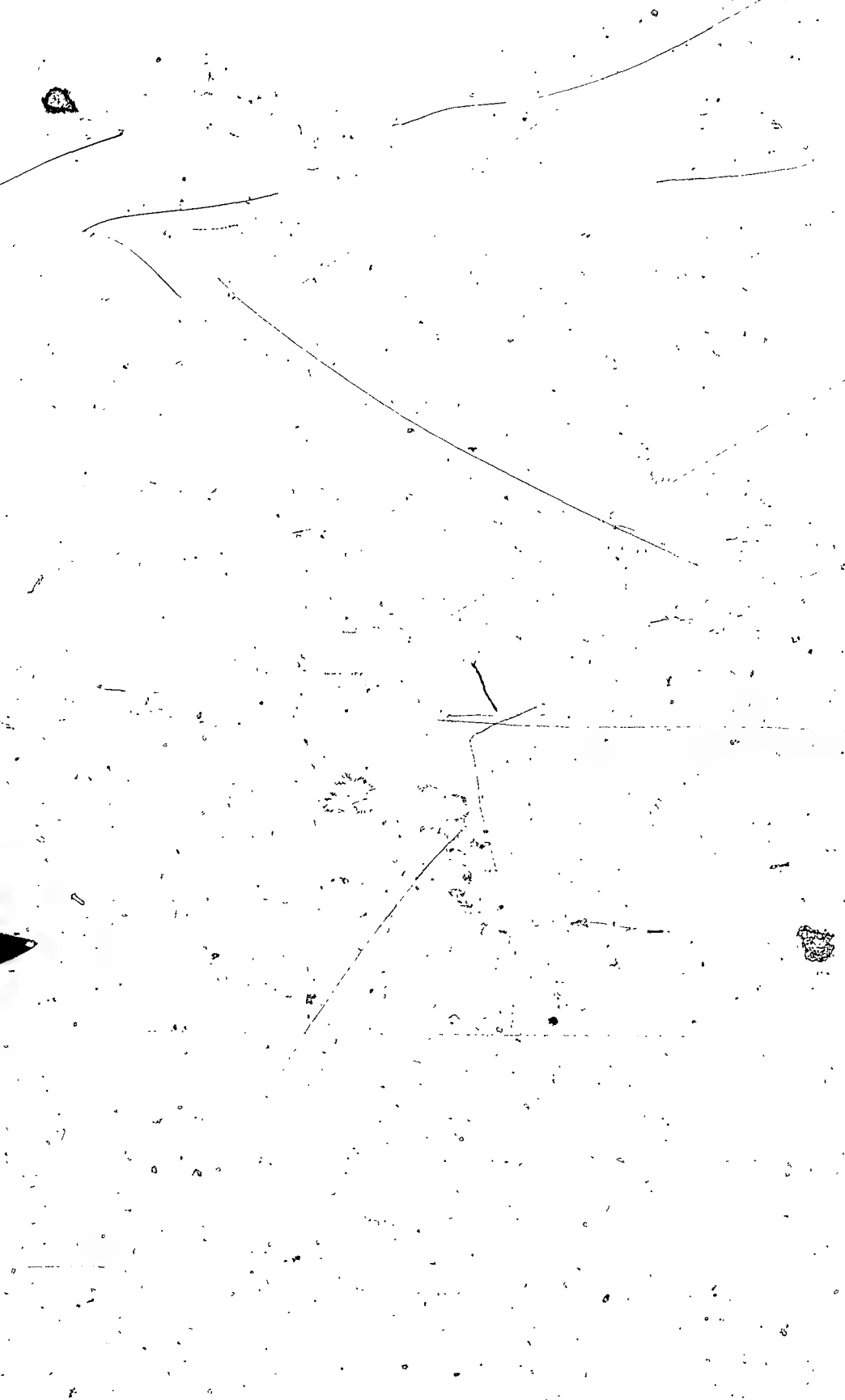
During the absence of railway facilities there has been no effort as yet to grow wheat, but cattle raising, lumbering, fishing and mining are conducted on a large scale. Townships 19 and 20, in ranges 1 and 2 east, are eminently suited for mixed farming, there being plenty of hay and meadow land, as well as prairie land ready for the plow.

The fishing and lumbering industries springing up on the shores of Lake Winnipeg afford an excellent and rapidly increasing market for farm products, and there will shortly be extensive mining operations, which will add to the local market.

There is a large amount of homesteading land here, and, with the vast and varied resources that Gimli possesses, the building of the railway this summer will be followed by the rapid settlement of the district.

The Reeve is Mr. J. Sigurdson, of Hnausa, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. G. Thorsteinsson, of Gimli, and all enquiries made by intending immigrants will be answered by them.





## No. 5 District.

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The last district to be described includes the country east of the Red river, large areas of which, in the southeast corner of the Province, were only recently opened to settlers by the construction of the Winnipeg & South-Eastern railway. There is good land in the district, but a considerable portion of the territory is covered with wood. Nearly all the land along the Red river and east of Winnipeg is under cultivation, and numerous settlements exist in other portions of the district.

### Municipality of Franklin.

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Franklin consists of townships 1, 2 and 3, in that part of range 2 east, east of the Red river, and ranges 3 to 13, inclusive. The Emerson branch of the C. P. R. traverses the western part of the municipality, whilst the Winnipeg & South-Eastern (Canadian Northern) railway cuts across its northeast corner.

Settlement commenced in 1874, and now there are 724 resident farmers and the assessed value of property is \$1,700,000.

There are fifteen schools in the municipality and the taxes per quarter section are \$15 per annum.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are 3,900 quarter sections for sale at an average price of \$4 per acre. Franklin is mostly open prairie land, except along the Roseau river, where good timber is found. The country is well adapted for mixed farming, with good grazing land and water for stock.

The soil is a heavy loam in the western portion of the municipality and a sandy loam in the eastern portion, with heavy white clay subsoil. The municipality is watered by the Roseau river, and good springs are to be found upon sinking wells in the eastern but not so good in the western portion.

There are numerous private dairies and one cheese factory, and the stock consists of 1,725 horses, 3,614 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 244 sheep.

The average quantity of wheat grown each year is 400,000 bushels.

#### MARKETS.

Emerson, on the C. P. R. and just north of the international boundary, has three elevators, flour mill, saw mill, creamery, Dominion customs office, Dominion quarantine station, five churches, a good school and a newspaper.

Dominion City, also on the C. P. R., has three elevators and a church and newspaper.

Arnaud, near the northwest corner of the municipality, has two elevators.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. B. Brewster came to his present location thirteen years ago from Lincolnshire, England, with very small means. He now owns his farm and the horses and implements necessary to operate it, a herd of cattle, substantial buildings, and is worth \$4,500. Mr. Wm. Wilkinson also came from Lincolnshire, England, nineteen years ago and was actually in debt on his arrival. He now owns 320 acres of land, with a good house, stables, stock, implements, etc., and is worth over \$5,000. He is well pleased with the country, and strongly advises his countrymen to come here. Mr. J. H. Baskerville came from Ottawa twenty years ago with no means whatever. He now owns 500 acres of land, 400 of which he cultivates; a good house, stables, four teams of horses, sixteen head of cattle and twenty-five sheep. He is easily worth \$10,000, and is a striking instance of a successful farmer.

The Reeve is Mr. Wm. Lindsay, of Emerson, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Thomas Coulter, of Dominion City, to whom all enquiries should be addressed by intending settlers.





## Municipality of De Salaberry.

This municipality comprises townships 4, 5 and 6, in ranges 3 and 4, and township 4, in range 5 east, or in all 17 townships. The Emerson branch of the C. P. R. traverses the municipality from north to south.

Settlement commenced in 1872, and now there are 299 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$386,478.

There are seven schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section are \$10.25 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 400 quarter sections of land for sale at prices ranging from \$2 to \$10 per acre. Fully three-fourths of De Salaberry is open prairie and is excellent wheat land. The remainder is interspersed with bluffs of poplar and is available for grazing purposes. Towards the southeast corner there is a lake with an area of three or four square miles.

One-fifth of the municipality is rocky and sandy, and lies principally in the eastern portion. The remainder of the district is very good land, the soil being a rich black loam of a depth of from five to ten inches, resting on clay subsoil.

The Rat and Marais rivers furnish water for the greater part of the district, and artesian or flowing wells are numerous.

There are six cheese factories in the municipality, and the stock consists of 933 horses, 3,906 cattle, 695 hogs and 300 sheep.

### MARKETS.

Dufrost, a station on the railway, is forty miles south of Winnipeg.

Otterburne, also on the railway and ten miles nearer Winnipeg, has two elevators, a hotel and a cheese factory.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Joseph Labonté came to this district from Quebec in 1877 with a capital of \$300. He now owns a good farm, house, stables, granary and implements. Mr. Ferdinand Marcotte came here in

1878 without any capital and with a large family of small children. He now owns 640 acres of good land, and, with implements, buildings and stock, is worth \$4,500. Mr. Hilaire Gagné left Quebec in 1877 and went to the United States, but after staying there for two years, and not finding an opportunity of becoming his own master, came to De Salaberry. He now owns 600 acres of land, eight horses, thirty head of cattle, house, stables, etc., all free from debt, and is easily worth \$5,000.

The Reeve, Mr. Arthur Herbert, or the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Paul Chenard, both of St. Pierre, will answer all enquiries as to the resources of this municipality.

## Municipality of Tache.

Taché consists of townships 8 and 9, in ranges 4 and 5, and township 9, in ranges 6, 7 and 8 east, in all 7 townships, and includes the Parish of Lorette and the settlements of Grand Pointe and Isle de Chênes. The Emerson branch of the C. P. R. runs along its western edge, while the Winnipeg & South-Eastern (Canadian Northern) railway divides the municipality into almost equal portions.

Settlement commenced in 1875, and now there are 300 resident farmers; the assessed value of property is \$317,595.

There are eleven schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$12.70 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 400 quarter sections for sale at a price of from \$4 to \$5 per acre. Taché contains 100,000 acres of open prairie wheat land, 40,000 acres of timber and 20,000 acres of hay and grazing land. The soil is a black loam of from five to ten inches in depth, with a clay subsoil.

An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Seine, Isle des Chênes and Fish rivers, as well as from artesian wells.

There are three cheese factories, and the stock consists of 661 horses, 2,515 cattle, 526 hogs and 493 sheep.

## MARKETS.

Lorette is a station on the Canadian Northern railway and almost four miles distant from Lorette Parish. The latter place has a creamery, cheese factory, saw and shingle mill, four schools and a church.

Isle des Chênes and Grand Pointe are off the railway line, but are connected by good roads with St. Boniface and Winnipeg. There is a good cheese factory at the former place.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. A. Dubuc came here in 1876 from Quebec and had nothing on his arrival. He hired himself to a surveying party and saved most of his wages, that he might start farming. He settled at Lorette and now owns 400 acres of good land, with substantial buildings, horses and cattle, and is worth over \$7,000. Mr. Camille Johnson also came from Quebec in 1876 without means, but he now owns, free from debt, 800 acres of good land, three teams of horses, eighty head of cattle, and excellent buildings, and is worth \$10,000. Mr. J. L. Richard has had an almost similar experience and has met with almost equal success.

The Reeve, Mr. M. Dufault, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. W. Lagimodiere, both of Lorette, will give all necessary information to intending settlers.

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## Municipality of La Broquerie.

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This municipality consists of townships 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in ranges 7, 8 and 9, and township 8, in range 6 east. The Canadian Northern railway traverses the municipality from northwest to southeast.

The Parish of St. Anne has long been settled and municipal government was established in 1864, but settlers were not numerous until 1870. There are now 550 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$180,358.

There are ten schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section are \$12. per annum.

## DESCRIPTION.

There are about 30,000 acres of land open for homestead or for sale by the Province or railway companies at the price of from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre. The two townships on the northwest corner of La Broquerie, which include the Parish of St. Anne, have very rich soil with clay subsoil, which is extraordinarily fertile. The remainder of the municipality is varied in character, being in some parts an open prairie with a very rich black soil, and in other parts of a sandy or stony nature and interspersed with poplar bluffs. In township 7, range 8, there is a large swamp, from which large quantities of hay are cut each year, while most of the stony and bush-covered land is good grazing ground.

The Seine river, which runs northwesterly through the municipality, affords an abundant supply of water to a large part of the district, and at parts remote from the river wells of a moderate depth are sunk.

There are four cheese factories in the municipality, three of which are owned by companies, and the stock consists of 1,154 horses, 4,018 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 500 sheep.

## MARKETS.

Ste. Anne de Chênes, twenty-seven miles southeast of Winnipeg and on the Canadian Northern railway, has a flour mill, an academy, kept by the Sisters of Charity, a registry office and a cheese factory.

La Broquerie, also on the railway, has a school, a church and two saw mills.

Steinbach and Marchand, also stations on the railway, are as yet of no importance, but will afford a market upon the development of the country.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. H. Granger came to this district from St. Jacques, Québec, in 1873, without any means. He worked for others in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and with his savings commenced farming. He now owns 300 acres of land, several horses, a large herd of cattle, and a good house, worth in all about \$4,000.

Mr. Pierre Perron, Mr. R. Delorme and many others may be mentioned as successful men, as they came here without means and are now worth upwards of \$5,000 each.

The Reeve, Mr. H. J. Richer, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Theophile Paré, both of Ste. Anne de Chênes, will answer all the enquiries of intending immigrants.

## Municipality of Springfield.

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Springfield consists of townships 10, 11 and 12, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 east, township 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east; township 11, in range 5 east, and parts of township 11, range 4; township 12, ranges 4 and 5, or in all about 19 townships. The main line of the C. P. R. traverses its northeast portion, while the Canadian Northern railways cuts across its southwest corner. The Brokenhead river, with its banks heavily wooded, flows through the eastern part of the municipality on its way to Lake Winnipeg, while a number of creeks and streams drain the western part.

Settlement commenced in 1871, and now there are 600 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$723,000.

There are twenty-two schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$11 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 2,000 vacant quarter sections in this municipality at prices of from \$2 to \$10 per acre. The settlement of the greater portion cannot be said to have commenced, and there is one whole township which is not yet surveyed. Much excellent land is therefore open for settlement, and the nearness to Winnipeg (which to a degree determines the price of wheat and other produce) is a strong point in favor of this municipality. Four-fifths of the municipality is open prairie, the greater part being suitable for wheat farms and the remainder for stock raising, and the remaining fifth is prairie interspersed with bluffs, and in parts heavily wooded. Fuel, especially in the eastern portions, is very abundant, and the supply of hay is plentiful anywhere.

The soil of the greater part is a heavy, sandy loam, but in the southeast corner is in places broken up by rocky ridges. In the west, however, it is a heavy black loam with a clay subsoil.

Water is obtained from the numerous creeks and streams and also from wells of from 10 to 25 feet in depth.

The stock of the municipality consists of 1,297 horses, 5,156 cattle, 935 hogs and 176 sheep, but this number is rapidly increasing.

## MARKETS.

Dugald, a village thirteen miles east of Winnipeg, is not connected by railway, but has a good wagon road. There are two churches and a number of good stores.

Oakbank, about five miles north of Dugald and about fourteen miles from Winnipeg, is similarly situated to the first named village.

Beausejour, a village on the main line of the C. P. R., and thirty-five miles east of Winnipeg, deals principally in lumber, hay, cattle and lime. It has one church and a school.

The City of Winnipeg, which adjoins the municipality, is, of course, the principal market, almost all buying and selling being done there.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. A. Goodridge came to this Province from England in 1873 and had very limited capital. He now owns a half-section of land with comfortable buildings, implements, horses, cattle, etc., and is easily worth \$6,000. Mr. W. H. Corbett came here in 1871 with but little means, but increased them during the first two years out of his earnings while working for the Hudson's Bay Co. He then commenced farming and is now worth \$12,000. Mr. John Spear came here in 1875 and partly paid for his present property out of his means on arrival. His land, buildings, stock, etc., are now worth \$10,000, and he has also been able to secure farms for three of his sons, near his own—something that would be almost out of the question in a densely settled country.

The Reeve is Mr. W. H. Corbett, of Springfield, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Wm. Goodridge, of Oak Bank, who will supply all further information to intending settlers.

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## Municipality of Richot.

Richot comprises river lots to the east and west of the Red river and fractional parts of townships 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 2 and 3 east, and contains about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  townships. Along its eastern border runs the C. P. R. Emerson branch, whilst the Northern Pacific traverses that portion of the municipality west of the Red river.

Settlement commenced in 1876, although a few families had located on the banks of the Red river fully fifteen years earlier, and now there are 310 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$405,850.

There are fifteen schools in the municipality and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$20 per annum.

#### • DESCRIPTION.

There are 250 quarter sections for sale at prices ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

By far the greater part of Richot is open prairie and is easily brought under cultivation. The municipality is divided as follows: Open prairie or wheat land, 60,000 acres; timber, 2,084 acres; hay and grazing lands, 15,000 acres, and the remainder is land broken with bluffs and scrub, about 5,000 acres.

The soil is a rich black loam of unusual depth and of remarkable fertility, on a clay subsoil.

Good water, in addition to that obtained from the Red, Salle and Seine rivers, is to be had anywhere upon digging moderate depths.

There is one creamery and three cheese factories in the municipality, and the stock consists of 1,101 horses, 3,246 cattle, 675 hogs and 121 sheep.

The average quantity of wheat raised is 85,500 bushels yearly.

#### MARKETS.

St Agathe, on the Northern Pacific railway and west of the Red river, has a church, a school and a cheese factory. There is a ferry here across the river.

Cartier, also on the railway, has one elevator. It is fifteen miles south of Winnipeg.

St. Norbert, eight miles south of Winnipeg, has a church, a school and two cheese factories.

Niverville, lying between Richot and Hanover and on the C.P.R. Emerson branch, affords a market to part of both municipalities.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. William Christie came here in 1876 from Dundas, Ontario, without any means. Two years after his arrival he bought land

from the Government, and now has his property, worth \$6,000, all free from debt. He, as well as Messrs. Pierre Campeau, B. Bohemier and Arthur Champagne, have great faith in this district, as the crops are good, the market near at hand, and the climate healthy.

The Reeve, Mr. Joseph Hamlin, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. G. Treflé Landry, both of St. Norbert, will give to intending immigrants all necessary information with regard to this municipality.

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## Municipality of St. Boniface.

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This municipality is of an irregular shape and lies principally on the east side of the Red river in township 10. It is traversed by the Canadian Northern railway, the C. P. R. Emerson branch and the Northern Pacific railway.

Settlement commenced about thirty years ago, and now there are 82 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$127,653.

There are four schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section for all purposes are \$14.50 per annum.

The whole municipality contains only 18,904 acres.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 41 quarter sections or lots for sale at prices of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. All of the land in this municipality is good wheat land, although some of it along the banks of the Red and Seine rivers is timbered. This, however, can be cleared and the whole municipality brought under cultivation. Being contiguous to the City of Winnipeg market gardening is extensively carried on, and many have rapidly acquired wealth in this way.

The soil is a heavy black loam with a white clay subsoil, and is almost inexhaustible.

Water is obtained from the two rivers which flow through the municipality and from wells of moderate depths. The municipality owns a well-boring machine, which enables farmers remote from the rivers to sink wells at little cost.



A considerable revenue is derived from the sale of milk and cream in Winnipeg, and the stock consist of 242 horses, 707 cattle, 119 hogs and 25 sheep.

#### MARKETS.

Winnipeg, distant from the furthest corner of the municipality somewhat less than ten miles, with a population of 50,000, affords an excellent market for the produce of the district. The greater portion of the municipality lies on the opposite side of the river to that on which Winnipeg is built, but excellent bridges permit the free interchange of trade. The growth and upbuilding of Winnipeg means an equal development of the surrounding districts, and St. Boniface municipality is certainly most enviably situated.

St. Boniface, with a population of 2,000, lies within the municipality of that name and is virtually a suburb of Winnipeg. There is a college and Indian school, a general hospital, a cheese factory, a brick yard, a woolen mill and two newspapers.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

St. Boniface is one of the oldest settled districts in the Province, and therefore the rapid increase in the wealth of individuals consequent upon the opening up of a new district is not so striking here as elsewhere, but Messrs. Victor Mager, Edward Perrault, Daniel Carriere and others who are well pleased with their circumstances and location, may be cited to prove that the district is one highly favored by nature.

The Reeve is Mr. Pierre Dumas, of St. Vital, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Frank Carriere, of St. Boniface, who will give further particulars of the municipality to intending settlers.

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## Municipality of St. Clements.

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St. Clements is that part of Manitoba lying east of the Red river and west of range 9, between townships 13 and 20, and comprises about 16 townships. The main line of the C. P. R. runs through its southeastern part, while on its north lies Lake Winnipeg, and forming its western boundary is the Red river.

Settlement commenced in 1878, and now there are 406 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$329,820.

There are eleven schools in the municipality, and the taxes for all purposes are \$7.50 per quarter section per annum.

#### DESCRIPTION.

There are about 1,110 quarter sections for sale at prices of from \$2 to \$6 per acre. St. Clements contains about 15,000 acres of open prairie wheat land, of which about 10,000 acres are under cultivation; about 15,000 acres of timber, about 20,000 acres of grazing and hay land, and the remainder is at present too poorly drained to be of any value. Much may be done, however, at some future time by the Government in draining this district.

The soil in the north and west is a rich black loam on a white clay subsoil, while in the south it is more sandy and is intersected by rocky ridges.

Water, in addition to the supply obtained from the Red and Brokenhead rivers and Cook and Devil's creeks and many other streams, can be obtained from wells of moderate depths.

The stock consists of 563 horses, 1,842 cattle, 232 hogs and 194 sheep, but with the splendid resources of the district for stock raising this number is rapidly being added to.

#### MARKETS.

East Selkirk, on the main line of the C. P. R. and twenty-six miles from Winnipeg, has two churches, a good school, several limestone quarries, a pottery and lime-kilns.

Tyndall, also on the railway, has several excellent quarries, from which large quantities of stone are shipped to Winnipeg. Large quantities of cordwood and lime are also shipped from here.

#### INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. D. T. Fawcett came to St. Clements in 1876 and had no great capital on his arrival. He now owns 320 acres of land, a large herd of cattle, and horses and good buildings. He has been very successful and conducts a mixed farm. Mr. Joseph Keilbach came here in 1887 from Europe and had very little money. He homesteaded a farm and has done very well, raising considerable grain and having a large herd of stock. Many others have greatly

improved their condition by coming here, and with the large quantity of available land and the great resources of the municipality, immigrants have abundant assurances of the success that awaits them.

The Reeve is Mr. Robert Hay, of St. Andrews, and the clerk and Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Young, of West Selkirk, who will answer all communications addressed to them by intending immigrants.

## Municipality of Hanover.

This municipality consists of township 7, in range 4, townships 5, 6 and 7, in range 5, and townships 4, 5, 6 and 7, in range 6 east, or in all 8 townships. In 1874 this municipality was settled by Mennonites, who have done exceedingly well. The C. P. R. Emerson branch runs past the western edge of the northwest townships of the municipality, while the Winnipeg & South-Eastern (Canadian Northern) runs within a mile of its northeast corner.

There are 593 resident farmers, and the assessed value of property is \$464,129.

There are nineteen schools in the municipality, and the taxes per quarter section are \$2.25 per annum.

### DESCRIPTION.

There are 420 quarter sections for sale at from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The eastern part of this municipality is a broken, sandy country, interspersed with bushy and stony places, but good pasture is abundant and much hay can be cut from the meadows. The north and western portions of the municipality, however, is good wheat land and consists of a rich black loam. Heavy crops are raised here every year.

Good water can be obtained by sinking wells of from 12 to 20 feet, and numerous creeks and springs afford water for the stock.

There are five cheese factories in the municipality, and the stock consists of 1,776 horses, 5,459 cattle, 1,740 hogs and 1,255 sheep.

## MARKETS.

Niverville, on the railway and twenty-three miles south of Winnipeg, has three elevators, church, school, and hotel.

The greater part of the produce of the district is taken to Winnipeg, as better prices can be realized.

## INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS.

Mr. Peter Goening came here in 1875 from Russia with very little means and a family. He now owns 480 acres of land, half of which he cultivates; a good house, stables, etc., and is worth over \$4,000. He is well satisfied with the country and would advise his people (Mennonites) to immigrate to Manitoba. Mr. Jacob Klassen also came from Russia in 1874 with very small means, but he now owns 200 acres of land, 20 head of cattle, two team of horses and has a comfortable home. Many other farmers might be mentioned as having come here with little or no means and who have acquired comfortable homes and independent means of existence after a few years of hard work.

The Reeve, Mr. G. Schroeder, and the clerk and treasurer, Mr. Diedrich Dueck, both of Chortitz, will answer all communications of intending immigrants.

## The City of Winnipeg.

Situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and at the centre of railway communication, Winnipeg is naturally the commercial as well as the political capital of the West. Long before settlement commenced, when the fur trade was the only industry of the country, the advantages of this place as a distributing point were recognized, and all the great fur companies had their headquarters here. It was then called Fort Garry, and in earlier times was known successively as Fort Rouge, Fort Gibraltar and Fort Douglas.

It is now a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and the volume of its trade may be judged by the bank clearings, which in 1899 aggregated \$107,786,814. It handles almost all the wholesale trade, as well as the grain, cattle and other produce of Western Canada. All the

railways of the Province centre here, there being ten lines entering the city. It has fourteen banks, and numerous excellent hotels.

There are forty-two firms doing a purely wholesale business, and as many more who handle only their own manufactures (such as agencies of manufacturing firms in Eastern Canada and the United States.) There are also numerous commission houses handling all lines of goods.

Among its manufactures this city includes iron, lumber, flour, soaps, preserved meats, biscuits and confectionery, jams, beer and ale, aerated waters, drugs, and many others.

Winnipeg is a progressive city, owning its waterworks and electric lighting plant. Its parks, thirteen in number, are beautifully planned and carefully attended to. The streets are broad and well cared for, and there are many miles of boulevards, kept in trim by city employees. An excellent electric street car service brings all parts of the city into close communication, although the residential portion is four miles long and two miles wide. The schools, churches and colleges are justly the pride of the citizens, being handsome and substantial structures.

Among the principal buildings and institutions of interest to the visitor are the Parliament Buildings, Court Houses, City Hall, University, Wesley, Manitoba and St. John's Colleges, the Collegiate and other schools, Drill Hall, Osborne Barracks, Post Office, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Old Fort Garry Gateway, Ogilvie's Flour Mills, Gordon & Ironside's Abattoir, Electric Street Railway Powerhouse, City Waterworks and General Hospital.

Winnipeg offers unexcelled market facilities to the farmers for many miles around it. The highest price can always be secured here for all sorts of produce, and every kind of goods, from the commonest necessities of life to the rarest luxuries, may be purchased at the lowest prices.

ST. BONIFACE, across the river from the City of Winnipeg, is a town of 2,000 inhabitants, which affords a local market for garden and other produce. It is the seat of the Archbishopric of St. Boniface, and has a college, schools, convent, hospital, etc.

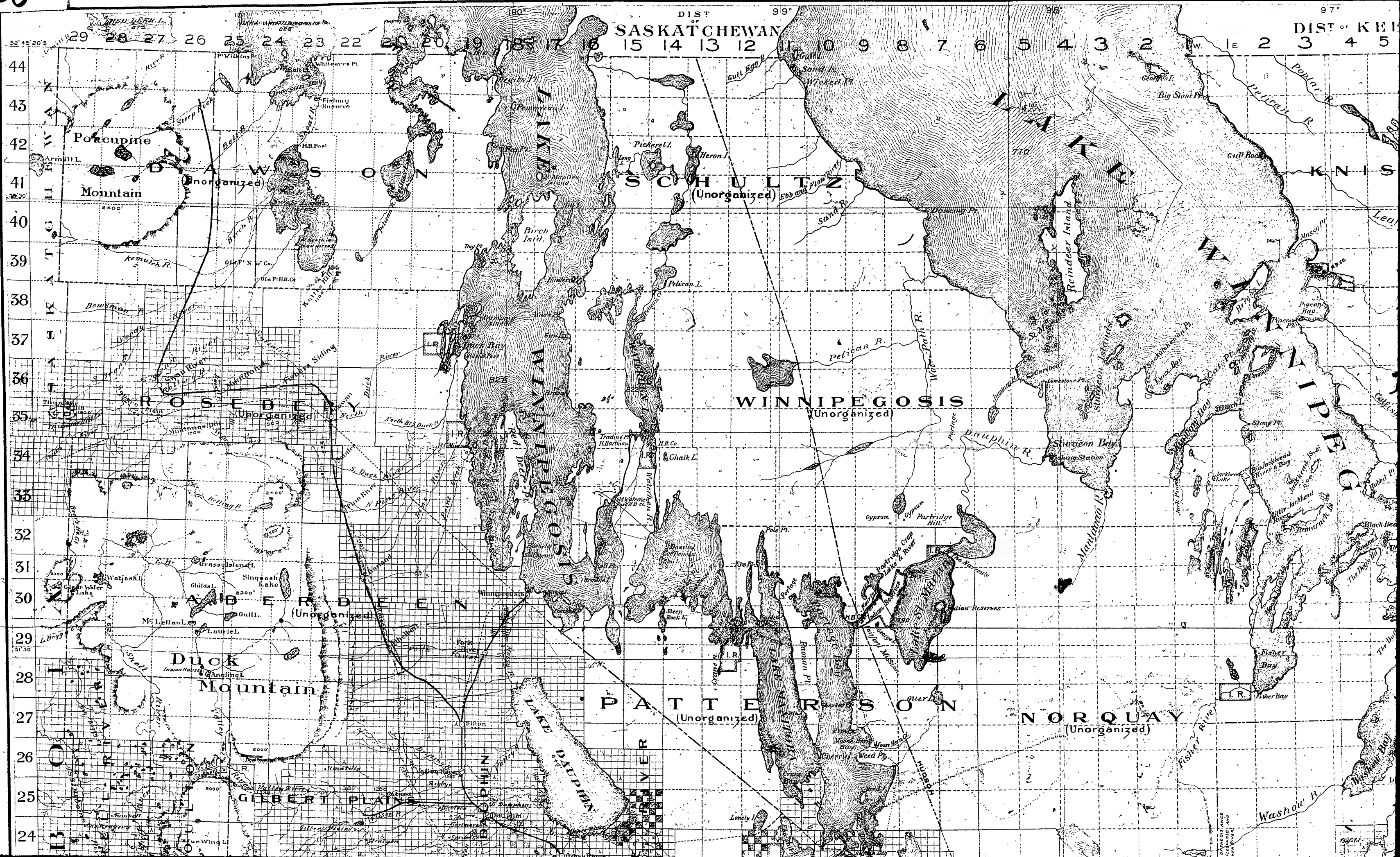
For further information write to, and, on arrival in Winnipeg,  
call on,

R. P. ROBLIN,  
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,  
Winnipeg, Man.

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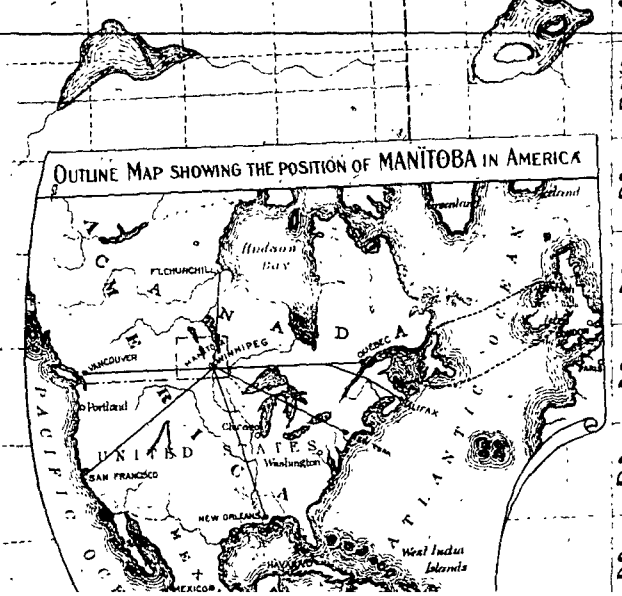


**WINNIPEG, APRIL, 1904.**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

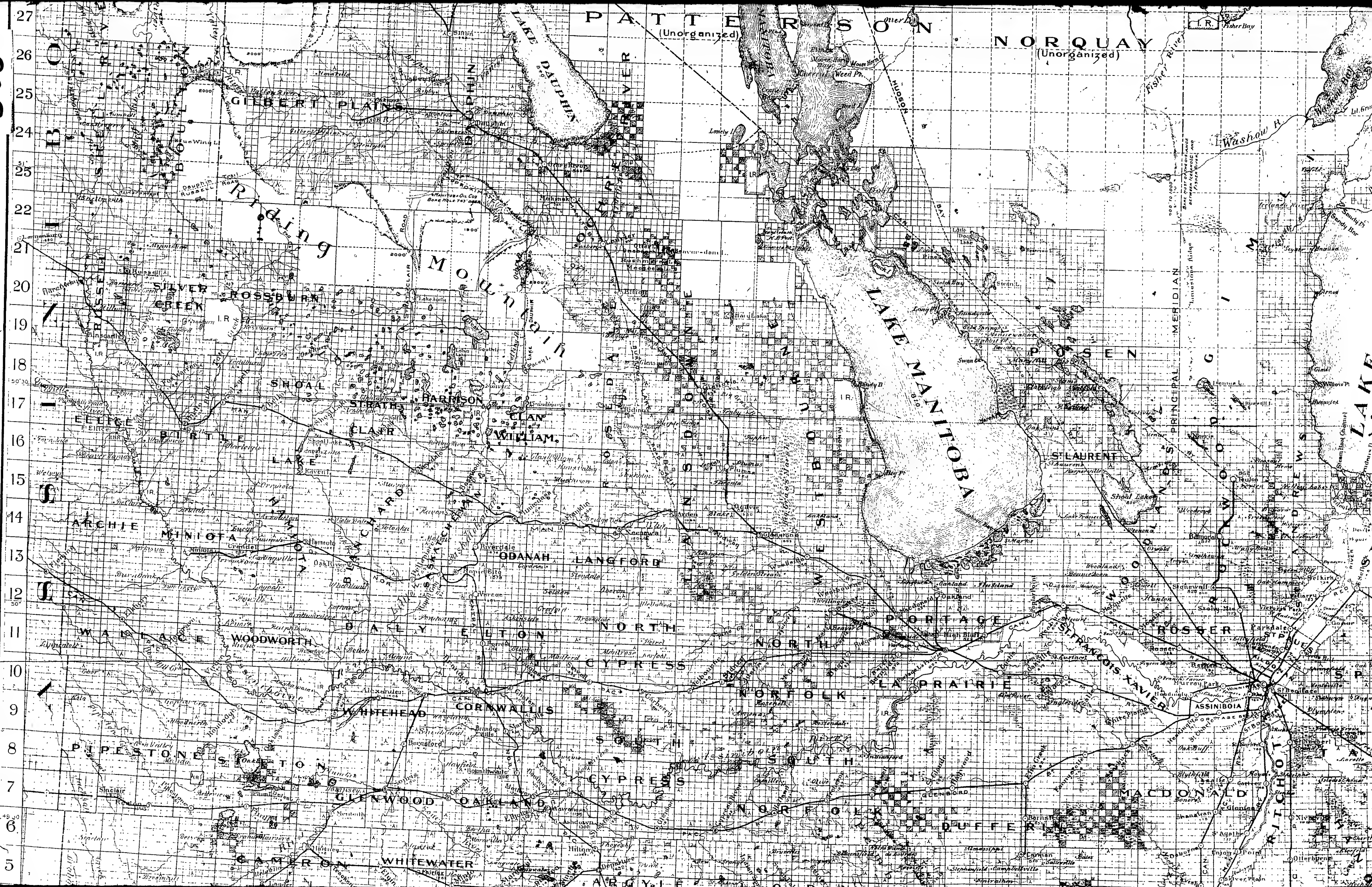
*Railway Stations.* ③  
*Grain Elevators and Warehouses.* ③  
*Schools.* ①  
*Post Offices.* ①  
*Provincial Lands*  
*Elevations above the Sea in feet. are given*  
*for Railway Stations, Lakes and*  
*High Lands. according to*  
*Geological Survey.* ①

Township numbers read North from International Boundary  
Range numbers read East and West from Principal Meridian

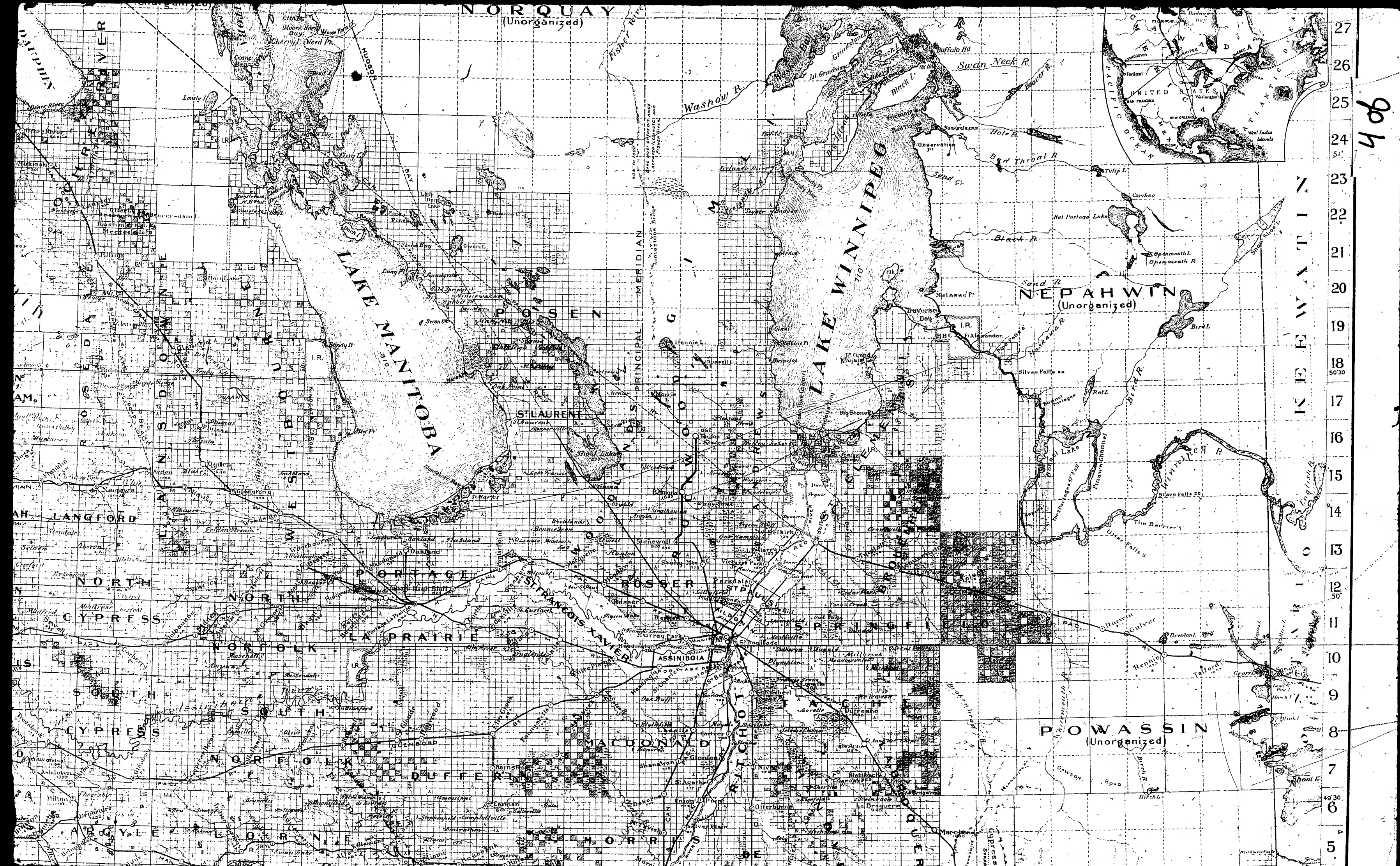




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